

भारत का राजपत्र **The Gazette of India**

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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 [No. 26] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1967/ASADHA 10, 1889

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।
 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

नोटिस

NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र १५ जून १९६७ तक प्रकाशित किये गये :—

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up to the 15th June, 1967:—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
19	S. O. 2064, dated 15th June, 1967.	Cabinet Secretariat	Amendments in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.
20	S. O. 2065, dated 15th June, 1967.	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Nominating Prof. S. Rangaswamy representative of the Indian Sciences Congress Association and other persons as Members of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
	S. O. 2066, dated 15th June, 1967.	Do.	Nominating certain persons specified therein to be Members of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
21	S. O. 2067, dated 15th June, 1967.	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.	Fixing the tariff-value in respect of Cashew Kernel from 1st July 1967.
22	S. O. 2068, dated 15th June, 1967.	Ministry of Finance	The Punjab Reorganisation (Apportionment of Losses of Reconstituted Corporations) Rules, 1967.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
323	S. O. 2069, dated 15th June, 1967.	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.	Tariff Values for 1967-68

ऊपर लिखे असाधारण राजपत्रों की प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जाएंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 10 दिन के भीतर पहुंच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

New Delhi, the 19th June 1967

The following translation in Hindi of the statutory Orders No. 3156 dated October 17, 1966; No. 3367, dated December 1, 1966, and No. 3366, dated December 1, 1966, is hereby published under the authority of the President and shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in Hindi under clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (19 of 1963).

का० आ० सं० 31 56 दिनांक 17 अक्टूबर, 1966 सं० 3367 दिनांक 1 दिसम्बर, 1966 और सं० 3366 दिनांक 1 दिसम्बर, 1966 का निम्नलिखित हिन्दी अनुवाद राष्ट्रपति के प्राधिकार से एतद्द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है और यह राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 (1963 का 19) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अधीन हिन्दी में उसका अधिकारिक पाठ समझा जाएगा।

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 1967

प्रतीकों की सूची

एस० ओ० 2142.—निर्वाचनों का संचालन नियम, 1961 के नियम 5 के उपनियम

(1) और जम्मू-कश्मीर निर्वाचनों का संचालन नियम, 1965 के नियम 5

के उपनियम (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और अपनी अधिसूचना संख्यांक 56/जम्मू-कश्मीर/65 तारीख 12 जुलाई, 1966 को प्रतिष्ठित करके निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा निदेश देता है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर राज्य में संसदीय, सभा, स्थानीय प्राधिकारी, या पंचायत निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में किसी निर्वाचित में अभ्यर्थी द्वारा किया जाने वाला प्रतीकों का चुनाव नीचे की सूची में अंकित प्रतीकों में से किया जाएगा और निम्नलिखित निर्बन्धनों के अध्वधीन होगा, अर्थात्—

- (क) नीचे दी हुई सूची क में वर्णित राजनैतिक दल द्वारा प्रायोजित कोई भी अभ्यर्थी उस दल के सामने वर्णित प्रतीक, न कि कोई अन्य प्रतीक चुनेगा और वही उसे आवंटित किया जाएगा ;
- (ख) कोई अन्य अभ्यर्थी नीचे दी हुई सूची ख में निर्दिष्ट मुक्त प्रतीकों में से किसी एक को चुनेगा और वही उसे आवंटित किया जाएगा ;
- (ग) यदि दो या अधिक अभ्यर्थियों ने एक ही मुक्त प्रतीक के लिए अपना अधिमान उपदर्शित किया है, तो रिटर्निंग आफिसर लाट द्वारा वह विनिश्चय करेगा कि उनमें से किस को वह प्रतीक आवंटित किया जाएगा ; तथा
- (घ) इन निदेशों के प्रयोजन के लिये, किसी अभ्यर्थी के बारे में यह बात कि वह राज-नैतिक दल द्वारा प्रायोजित किया गया है तब समझी जाएगी जब और केवल जब उस प्रभाव की एक सूचना अभ्यर्थिताएं वापस लेने के लिए नियत अन्तिम तारीख को तीन बजे अपराह्न के उपरान्त निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के रिटर्निंग आफिसर को ऐसे व्यक्ति द्वारा परिदत्त कर दी गई है जो उक्त दल द्वारा ऐसी सूचनाएं देने के लिए प्राधिकृत है और जिसके नाम और नमूना-हस्ताक्षर पहले से ही उक्त रिटर्निंग आफिसर को और राज्य के मुख्य निर्वाचन आफिसर को संसूचित कर दिए गए हैं ।

सूची क

आरक्षित प्रतीक

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी . . . | इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस |
| (2) हल | जम्मू-कश्मीर नेशनल कान्फेंस |
| (3) दीप | अखिल भारतीय जनसंघ |
| (4) पेड़ | डैमोक्रेटिक नेशनल कान्फेंस |

सूची ख

मुक्त प्रतीक

- (1) साइकिल ।
- (2) नाव
- (3) झेर ।
- (4) उदीयमान सूर्य ।
- (5) तराजू ।

का० आ० 3367 तारीख 1 दिसम्बर 1966—निर्वाचनों का संचालन नियम, 1961 के नियम 5 के उपनियम (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और अपनी अधिसूचना संख्यांक 56/65 तारीख 2 सितम्बर, 1965 (का० आ० 2787) को प्रतिष्ठित करके, निर्वाचन आयोग निम्न रूप में अधिसूचित करता है—

1. इस अधिसूचना में,—

(क) “मान्यताप्राप्त दल” से कोई ऐसा दल अभिप्रेत है जिसके लिए नीचे दी हुई सारणी के अनुसार एक या अधिक राज्यों में प्रतीक आरक्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) “बहुराज्यीय दल” से निम्नलिखित मान्यताप्राप्त दलों में से कोई भी अभिप्रेत है, अर्थात्—

(1) इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस,

(2) स्वतंत्र पार्टी,

(3) भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी,

(4) भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी),

(5) भारतीय जनसंघ,

(6) प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी

(7) संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, और

(8) भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ; तथा

(ग) “आरक्षित प्रतीक” से नीचे दी हुई सारणी के स्तम्भ 4 में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी मान्यता-प्राप्त दल के सम्बन्ध में उसके स्तम्भ 3 में उस दल के सामने विनिर्दिष्ट प्रतीक अभिप्रेत है ।

2. सारणी के स्तम्भ 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट राज्य में संसदीय या सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में किसी निर्वाचन में अभ्यर्थियों के द्वारा किया जाने वाला प्रतीकों का चुनाव स्तम्भ 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट मुक्त प्रतीकों में से या उस सारणी के स्तम्भ 3 में उस राज्य के सामने विनिर्दिष्ट आरक्षित प्रतीकों में से किया जाएगा ;

परन्तु उस राज्य के सामने सारणी के स्तम्भ 4 में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी मान्यताप्राप्त दल द्वारा प्रायोजित ऐसा कोई अभ्यर्थी उस दल का आरक्षित प्रतीक न कि कोई अन्य प्रतीक, चुनेगा और वही उसे आवंटित किया जाएगा ;

परन्तु यह और भी कि ऐसा कोई अभ्यर्थी जो किसी ऐसे बहुराज्यीय दल द्वारा प्रायोजित किया गया है, जो सारणी के स्तम्भ 4 में उस राज्य के सामने विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं है, उस दल का आरक्षित प्रतीक चुन सकेगा और वही उसे आवंटित किया जा सकेगा ।

3. कोई अन्य अभ्यर्थी उस राज्य के सामने सारणी के स्तम्भ 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट मुक्त प्रतीकों में से कोई एक, न कि कोई अन्य प्रतीक, चुनेगा और वही उसे आवंटित किया जाएगा ;

परन्तु यदि ऐसे दो या अधिक अभ्यर्थियों ने एक ही मुक्त प्रतीक के लिए अपना प्रथम अधिमान उपदर्शित किया है, तो रिटर्निंग आफिसर—

(क) उस दशा में, जिसमें उन में से एक, यथास्थिति, लोक सभा या राज्य विधान सभा का आसीन सदस्य है, और उसे वह प्रतीक उस पूर्वतन निर्वाचन में, जिसमें वह ऐसा

सवस्य चुना गया था, आवंटित किया गया था, वह प्रतीक उसी अभ्यर्थी को आवंटित करेगा, तथा

- (ख) किसी अन्य दशा में, लाट द्वारा विनिश्चय करेगा कि अभ्यर्थियों में से किस को वह प्रतीक आवंटित किया जाए ।

4. किसी अभ्यर्थी की बाबत इस अधिसूचना के पैरा 2 के प्रयोजनों के लिए यह बात कि वह किसी विशिष्ट मान्यताप्राप्त दल द्वारा प्रायोजित है तब और केवल तब ही समझी जाएगी जब कि —

- (क) अभ्यर्थी ने इस प्रभाव की घोषणा अपने नामनिर्देशन पत्र में कर दी है,
- (ख) इस प्रभाव की लिखित सूचना अभ्यर्थिताएं वापस लेने के लिए नियत अन्तिम तारीख को 3 बजे अपराह्न के पश्चात् निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के स्टनिंग आफिसर को परिदत्त कर दी गई है, तथा
- (ग) उक्त सूचना दल के अध्यक्ष, सचिव या अन्य पदधारी द्वारा, जो दल द्वारा ऐसी सूचनाएं भेजने के लिए प्राधिकृत है और जिसके नाम और नमूना-हस्ताक्षर पहले से ही उक्त रिटनिंग आफिसर और राज्य के मुख्य निर्वाचन आफिसर को संसूचित कर दिए गए हैं, हस्ताक्षरित है ।

सारणी

राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र	मुक्त प्रतीक	आरक्षित प्रतीक	दल जिसके लिए प्रतीक आरक्षित है
1	2	3	4
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. घोड़ा 4. तराजू 5. फावड़ा 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. बाल और हंसिया 3. सितारा 4. हथौड़ा, हंसिया और सितारा	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी स्वतंत्र पार्टी भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी)
2. आसाम	1. साइकिल 2. नाव 3. शेर 4. तराजू 3. फावड़ा 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. बाल और हंसिया 3. फूल	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आल पार्टी डिल लीडर्स काफ़ेस

1	2	3	4
3. बिहार	1. फूल 2. घोड़ा 3. झेर 4. उदीयमान सूर्य 5. तराजू 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. सितारा 3. पेड़ 4. बाल और हंसिया 5. झोंपड़ी	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस स्वतंत्र पार्टी संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी
4. गुजरात	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. झेर 4. उदीयमान सूर्य 5. तराजू 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. सितारा 3. झोंपड़ी	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस स्वतंत्र पार्टी प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी
5. हरयाणा	1. साइकिल 2. हाथ 3. घोड़ा 4. उदीयमान सूर्य 5. तराजू 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. दीप	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस भारतीय जनसंघ
6. केरल	1. साइकिल 2. नाव 3. फूल 4. तराजू 5. फावड़ी और बेलचा 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. बाल और हंसिया 3. पेड़ 4. सीढ़ी 5. हथोड़ा, हंसिया और सितारा 6. घोड़ा	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी मुस्लिम लीग भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी) केरल कांग्रेस
7. मध्य प्रदेश	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. घोड़ा 4. झेर 5. उदीयमान सूर्य 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. दीप 3. पेड़ 4. झोंपड़ी	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस भारतीय जनसंघ संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी

1	2	3	4
8. मद्रास	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. शेर 4. तराजू 5. फावड़ा 6. दो पत्तियाँ	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. उदीयमान सूर्य 3. सितारा 4. बाल और हंसिया	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस ब्रिड मुन्नेत्र खड्गम स्वतंत्र पार्टी भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी
9. महाराष्ट्र	1. साइकिल 2. घोड़ा 3. शेर 4. उदीयमान सूर्य 5. तराजू 6. दो पत्तियाँ	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. हाथी 3. गाड़ी 4. शोंपड़ी 5. बाल और हंसिया	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी पीजेण्ट्स एंड वर्कर्स पार्टी प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी
10. मैसूर	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. शेर 4. उदीयमान सूर्य 5. तराजू 6. दो पत्तियाँ	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. शोंपड़ी 3. सितारा	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी स्वतंत्र पार्टी
11. उड़ीसा	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. घोड़ा 4. शेर 5. तराजू 6. दो पत्तियाँ	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. सितारा 3. शोंपड़ी 4. बाल और हंसिया	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस स्वतंत्र पार्टी प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी
12. पंजाब	1. साइकिल 2. घोड़ा 3. शेर 4. उदीयमान सूर्य 5. तराजू 6. दो पत्तियाँ	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. हाथ 3. दीप 4. हाथी 5. बाल और हंसिया	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस अकाली दल भारतीय जनसंघ भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी
13. राजस्थान	1. साइकिल 2. ऊंट 3. फूल 4. घोड़ा 5. उदीयमान सूर्य 6. तराजू	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. सितारा 3. दीप 4. बाल और हंसिया	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस स्वतंत्र पार्टी भारतीय जनसंघ भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी

1	2	3	4
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. घोड़ा 4. शेर 5. उदीयमान सूर्य 6. तराजू	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. दीप 3. पेड़	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस भारतीय जनसंघ संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी
15. पश्चिमी बंगाल	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. उदीयमान सूर्य 4. तराजू 5. फावड़ा और बेलचा 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. बाल और हंसिया 3. शेर 4. हथोड़ा, हंसिया और सितारा	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी फार्वर्ड ब्लाक भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी)
16. दिल्ली	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. शेर 4. उदीयमान सूर्य 5. तराजू 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. दीप	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस भारतीय जनसंघ
17. गोवा, दमण और दीव	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. घोड़ा 4. तराजू 5. फावड़ा 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. हाथी 3. शेर 4. हाथ	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस फ्रेंटे पोपूलेरे महाराष्ट्रा वादी गोमन्तक यूनाइटेड गोमन्स
18. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. शेर 4. उदीयमान सूर्य 5. तराजू 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. सितारा 3. हाथी	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस स्वतंत्र पार्टी भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी

1	2	3	4
19. मनीपुर .	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. घोड़ा 4. शेर 5. तराजू 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. पेड़	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी
20. पांडीचेरी .	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. घोड़ा 4. तराजू 5. फावड़ा 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. हाथी	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस पीपल्स फ्रन्ट
21. त्रिपुरा .	1. साइकिल 2. फूल 3. घोड़ा 4. उदीयमान सूर्य 5. तराजू 6. दो पत्तियां	1. जुएयुक्त बैलों की जोड़ी 2. बाल और हुंसिया 3. हथोड़ा, हुंसिया और सितारा	इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (मार्क्सवादी)
22. अण्डमन . और निको- बार द्वीप- समूह	1. साइकिल 2. नाव 3. तराजू 4. दो पत्तियां 5. उदीयमान सूर्य		
23. चंडीगढ़ .	1. साइकिल 2. घोड़ा 3. तराजू 4. दो पत्तियां		
24. दादरा और नागर हवेली	1. साइकिल 2. घोड़ा 3. तराजू 4. दो पत्तियां		

1

2

3

4

25. लकड़ादीव, 1. साइकिल
मिनीकोय 2. नाव
और 3. तराजू
अमीनी दीवी 4. दो पत्तियां
द्वीप समूह

का० आ०¹3366 तारीख 1 दिसम्बर, 1966—निर्वाचनों का संचालन नियम, 1961 के नियम 5 के उपनियम (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और अपनी अधिसूचना संख्यांक 56/65 तारीख 2 सितम्बर, 1965 (का० आ० 2787) को प्रतिष्ठित करके निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि :—

(क) नागालैण्ड के संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में किसी निर्वाचन के लिये अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा किया जाने वाला प्रतीकों का चुनाव निम्नलिखित पांच प्रतीकों में से किया जाएगा और निम्नलिखित निर्बन्धनों के अध्यधीन होगा, अर्थात् :—

(i) हाथी (ii) हार्नबिल (iii) मिथुन (iv) मम (v) चीता ;

(ख) नागा नेशनलिस्ट आरगेनाइजेशन द्वारा प्रायोजित कोई अभ्यर्थी 'मिथुन' प्रतीक, न कि कोई अन्य प्रतीक, चुनेगा और वही उसे प्राबद्धित किया जाएगा ;

(ग) कोई अन्य अभ्यर्थी, अन्य चार प्रतीकों में से एक चुनेगा और वही उसे प्राबद्धित किया जाएगा ; तथा

(घ) यदि दो या अधिक अभ्यर्थियों ने एक ही मुक्त प्रतीक के लिए अपने अधिमान उप-
ड दक्षित किए हैं, तो रिटर्निंग आफिसर लाट द्वारा विनिश्चय करेगा कि उनमें से किसको वह प्रतीक प्राबद्धित किया जाएगा ।

[स० 56/67]

के० एस० राजागोपालन, सचिव ।

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 21st June 1967

S.O. 2143.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Manipur Employees (Revision of Pay) Rules 1966.

1. These rules may be called the Manipur Employees (Revision of Pay) Amendment Rules 1967.

2. In Schedule to the Manipur Employees (Revision of Pay) Rules 1966:—

(1) Under the heading "Statistical Department" in column 4 against entry No. 1 the scale of Rs. 300—20—400—EB—25—550—EB—25—800 shall be replaced by the scale of pay of Rs. 350—30—500—EB—30—650—EB—35—825.

[No. 1/16/65-HMT.].

V. P. MALHOTRA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 21st June 1967

S.O. 2144.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 113 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. G.S.R. 1195, dated the 12th July, 1963, relating to the appointment of a Compensation Tribunal for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, namely:—

In the said Notification, for item 1 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“1. Shri Ram Saroop, District and Sessions Judge, Jammu, and”

[No. F. 4/5/65-Poll (Spl.).]

N. VITTAL, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1967

S.O. 2145.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. P. Khambatta, as a Public Prosecutor for the conduct of cases R.C. 27/64-FS(1), and R.C. 3/EOW/66-Bombay, against Shri D. H. Walcott and others in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay or any other court subordinate to it.

[No. 225/21/67-AVD-II.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 26th June 1967

S.O. 2146.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 read with section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Orders of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs—

No. 25/12/62-AVD-II dated 18th February, 1963.

No. 25/12/62-AVD dated the 16th January, 1965.

No. 228/1/65-AVD-II dated the 6th April, 1965, and

No. 25/9/64-AVD dated the 6th August, 1966,

namely:—

In the said Orders, for the word “Punjab,” wherever it occurs, the words “Punjab, Haryana” shall be substituted.

[No. 228/1/67-AVD-II.]

N. KRISHNAMACHARI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th June 1967

S.O. 2147.—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the Lieutenant Governors of the Union territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry and the Chief Commissioner of the Union territory of Chandigarh shall, subject to the control of the President and until further orders, exercise the powers of the collecting Government under clause (d) of section 2 (namely, to empower any person to exercise all or any of the powers of an excise officer), and under section 4 (namely, to grant, in the circumstances stated therein, rebate of duty), of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), within the respective Union territories.

[No. F. 2/4/67-UTL].

P. N. VASUDEVAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1967

S.O. 2148 — Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India as on the 16th June, 1967.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	23,37,09,000
		Rupee Coin	2,70,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Small Coins	3,05,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	115,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
		(a) Internal	—
		(b) External	—
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	278,75,02,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	16,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	29,92,14,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	20,00,00,000	Investments**	247,13,17,000
		Loans and Advances to :—	
		(f) Central Government	—
		(H) State Governments @	49,47,41,000

Deposits :—

(a) Government

(i) Central Government

80,65,72,000

(ii) State Governments

10,46,88,000

(b) Banks

(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks

123,23,93,000

(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks

5,42,33,000

(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks

70,08,000

(iv) Other Banks

3,66,000

(c) Others

261,70,72,000

Bills Payable

35,38,47,000

Other Liabilities

136,44,05,000

Rupees

890,05,84,000

Loans and advances to :—

(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†

26,93,62,000

(ii) State Co-operative Banks‡

1,32,03,06,000

(iii) Others

4,04,05,000

Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund:—

(a) Loans and Advances to :—

(i) State Governments

28,33,71,000

(ii) State Co-operative Banks

11,62,83,000

(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks

—

(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures

7,09,26,000

Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund:—

Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks

2,66,80,000

Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund:—

(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank

5,24,15,000

(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank

—

Other Assets

43,37,78,000

Rupees

890,05,84,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Government.

†Includes Rs. 2,76,32,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

‡Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 22nd day of June, 1967.

An Account ~~presented~~ to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 16th day of June 1967.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department.	23,37,09,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	3110,05,82,000		(a) Held in India	115,89,25,000	
Total Notes issued		3133,42,91,000	(b) Held outside India	
			Foreign Securities	186,42,01,000	
			TOTAL		302,31,26,000
			Rupee Coin		66,20,06,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		2764,91,59,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3133,42,91,000	TOTAL ASSETS		3133,42,91,000

Dated the 22nd day of June, 1967.

P.C. BHATTACHARYYA,
Governor.

[No. F.3(3)-BC(67.)]

New Delhi, the 23rd June 1967

S.O. 2149.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to the Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd., New Delhi, till the 1st January, 1968, in respect of the shares of the Suprabhat Engineering Co. Ltd., held by it on the 2nd January, 1967.

[No. F. 15(13)-BC/67.]

S. K. MITAL, Under Secy.

(Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi, the 20th June 1967

S.O. 2150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General in relation to the persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Civil Service Regulations, namely:—

1. These Regulations may be called the Civil Service (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1967.

2. In the Civil Service Regulations, for clause (c) of Article 915, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) If any portion of service rendered by an officer is not capable of being verified in the manner specified in clauses (a) and (b), the officer shall file a written statement in plain paper stating that he had in fact rendered that period of service and shall, at the foot of the statement make and subscribe to a declaration as to the truth of that statement and shall, in support of such declaration, produce all documentary evidence and furnish all information which is in his power to produce or furnish.

The authority competent to sanction pension to that officer shall, after taking into consideration the facts in the written statement and the evidence produced and the information furnished by that officer in support of the same, if satisfied, admit that portion of service as having been rendered for the purposes of calculating the pension of that officer”.

(This article was last amended vide Ministry of Finance Notification No. F. 18(4)-EV(C)/63 dated the 30th December, 1963, published as S.O. No. 124 dated 11th January 1964).

[No. F. 18(4)-EV(C)/63.]

S. N. AGRAWAL, Under Secy.

COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE, WEST BENGAL, CALCUTTA

CENTRAL EXCISE

Calcutta, the 12th May 1967

S.O. 2151.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under Rules 5 of the Central Excise Rules '44 I hereby authorise the Assistant Collectors of Central Excise, to exercise the powers of Collector as indicated in proviso to Rule 53 of Central Excise Rules '44 in their respective jurisdictions.

[No. 3/67.]

S.O. 2152.—In pursuance of rule 200 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the
Calcutta, the 14th June 1967

Collector of Central Excise & Customs, West Bengal, Calcutta hereby empowers all Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector of Central Excise in West Bengal Central Excise Collectorate, who are in Central Excise uniform or who possess cards showing their identity, to exercise within their respective jurisdiction the powers under the said rule:

Provided that the power to search under the said rule shall be exercised by Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise only in relation to unmanufactured products.

[No. I/GL/67.]

S.O. 2153.—In pursuance of rules 197 and 199 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Collector of Central Excise & Customs, West Bengal, Calcutta hereby empowers all Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector of Central Excise in West Bengal Central Excise Collectorate, who are in Central Excise Uniform or who possess an identity card issued to them by an Officer not inferior in rank to an Assistant Collector of Central Excise, to exercise within their respective jurisdiction the powers under the said rules.

[No. 2/GL/67.]

D. R. KOHLI,

Collector of Central Excise & Customs.

COLLECTORATE OF CENTRAL EXCISE, M.P. & VIDARBHA, NAGPUR

CENTRAL EXCISES

Nagpur, the 17th June 1967

S.O. 2154.—In pursuance of rules 197 and 199 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Collector of Central Excise Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha, Nagpur hereby empowers all Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector of Central Excise in Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha, Nagpur Central Excise Collectorate, who are in Central Excise uniform or who possess an identity card issued to them by an officer not inferior in rank to an Assistant Collector of Central Excise, to exercise within their respective jurisdiction the powers under the said rules.

[No. 3/1967.]

S.O. 2155.—In pursuance of rule 200 of the Central Excise Rules 1944, the Collector of Central Excise, Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha, Nagpur hereby empowers all Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector of Central Excise in M.P. and Vidarbha, Nagpur Central Excise Collectorate, who are in Central Excise uniform or who possess cards showing their identity, to exercise within their respective jurisdiction the powers under the said rule:

Provided that the power to search under the said rule shall be exercised by Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise only in relation to un-manufactured products.

[No. 4/1967.]

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE, BANGALORE

Bangalore, the 20th June 1967

S.O. 2156.—In pursuance of rules 197 and 199 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Collector of Central Excise and Customs, Mysore, Bangalore, hereby empowers all Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector of Central Excise in Mysore Central Excise Collectorate, who are in Central Excise uniform or who possess an identity card issued to them by an officer not inferior in rank to an Assistant Collector of Central Excise, to exercise within their respective jurisdiction the powers under the said rules.

[Issued from file C. No. 1/22/2/67.A2.]

[No. 2/67.]

S.O. 2157.—In pursuance of rule 200 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I, the Collector of Central Excise and Customs, Mysore, Bangalore, hereby empowers all Central Excise Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector of Central Excise in the Mysore Central Excise Collectorate, who are in Central Excise uniform or who possess cards showing their identity to exercise within their respective jurisdiction the powers under the said rules:

Provided that the power to search under the said rule shall be exercised by Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise only in relation to unmanufactured products.

[Issued from file C. No. I/22/2/67.A2.]

[No. 3/67.]

C. T. A. PILLAI,
Collector of Central Excise.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 23rd June 1967

S.O. 2158.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf and in supersession of all the previous notifications in this regard, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax of the Ranges specified in Column I of the Schedule below, shall perform their functions in respect of all persons and incomes assessed to income-tax or Super-tax in the Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 thereof:—

SCHEDULE

Range	Income-tax Circles, Wards and Districts
(1)	(2)
Range-I (Central), Calcutta	Central Circles—I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, X, XIX & XX.
Range-II (Central), Calcutta	Central Circles—VI, IX, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XXI & XXII.

Where an Income-tax Circle, Ward or Districts or part thereof stands transferred by this notification from one Range to another Range, appeals arising out of assessments made in that Income-tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof and pending immediately before the date of this notification before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax of the Range from whom that Income-tax Circle, Ward or District or part thereof is transferred shall, from the date of this notification shall take effect, be transferred to and dealt with by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range to whom the said Circle, Ward or District or part thereof is transferred.

This notification shall take effect from the 1st July, 1967.

Explanatory Note

The amendments have become necessary on account of transfer of one post of A.A.C. from (Central), Calcutta to West Bengal charges and the consequent re-organisation of the A.A.Cs. ranges in the Commissioner's charge.

(The above note does not form part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 45/F. No. 50/114/67-ITJ.]

S.O. 2159.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following further amendments in the Schedule appended to its notification No. 12-Income-tax (F. No. 50/7/66-ITJ) dated 14th January 1966, namely:—

In the said schedule—

- (i) Against R-Range, Calcutta under column 2 the following shall be substituted:—

1. District III(2), Calcutta (Appeal cases pending and which will be arising in A-Ward to H-Ward of the District).

2. Foreign section, Calcutta.

(ii) Against S-Range, Calcutta under column 2 the following shall be deleted:—

2. Special Survey Circle—IX (newly created).

(iii) Against T-Range, Calcutta, under column 2 item 3 Special Circle III—West Bengal III, shall be substituted as Special Circle VI.

(iv) After 'U' Range, the following shall be added:—

V-Range, Calcutta

1. District III(2), Calcutta (Appeal cases pending and which will be arising in Wards other than A-Ward to H-Ward of the District).

2. Special Survey Circle IX, Calcutta (newly created).

This notification shall take effect from the 1st July, 1967.

Explanatory Note

The above amendments have become necessary on account of the creation of a new range known as V-Range, Calcutta and consequent reallocation of work among the A.A.Cs. in the Commissioner's charge and renaming of Special Circle III West Bengal as Special Circle VI.

(The above note does not form part of the notification, but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 46/F. No. 50/76/67-ITJ.]

New Delhi, the 24th June 1967

S.O.2160.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendment in the schedule appended to its Notification No. 61-Income-tax, dated the 21st June, 1966, namely:

In the said schedule against Coimbatore Range, Coimbatore under column 2, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Coimbatore Range,
Coimbatore.

1. Coimbatore Circle.
2. Special Survey Circle, Coimbatore.
3. Special Investigation Circle, Coimbatore.
4. Coimbatore Circle I.
5. Coimbatore Circle II.
6. City Circle I (all sections) Coimbatore.
7. City Circle II (all sections) Coimbatore.
8. Central Circles I & II, Coimbatore.
9. All Company Circles, Coimbatore.
10. Salary Circle, Coimbatore.
11. ~~Estate-duty-cum-Income-tax~~ Circle, Coimbatore.
12. Pollachi Circle (all sections).
13. Tirupur Circle.
14. Excess Profit Tax Circles, Coimbatore and Erode.

Explanatory Note

The amendments have become necessary on account of creation of a new Company Circle IV at Coimbatore.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 47/F. No. 50/138/67-ITJ.]

P. G. GANDHI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi, the 24th June 1967

S.O. 2161.—On transfer from the Government of Gujarat, the services of Shri K. T. Satarawala, I.A.S. have been placed at the disposal of Indian Airlines Corporation for appointment as General Manager with effect from afternoon of 19th June, 1967 until further orders, vide Shri A. S. Bam, I.C.S.

[No. 3-AC(12)/87.]

T. ARUMUGHAM, Dy. Secy.

शिक्षा मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली 6 मई, 1967

पूर्व राजपत्र (नेगटिविल एनडाउमेंट) अधिनियम 1890 के विषय में

श्रीर

राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक कल्याण प्रतिष्ठान नई दिल्ली के विषय में

एस० ओ० 2162:— इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 4 जून, 1964 की अधिसूचना द्वारा यथा संशोधित, अधिसूचना एम० ओ० 1955 दिनांक 25 जून, 1962 की अनुसूची के पैराग्राफ 3 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित का रखा जाना एनद द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है :—

“3 प्रतिष्ठान की निधियों के प्रबन्ध और प्रणाली के लिये एक सामान्य समिति बनाई जाएगी, जिसमें नीचे लिखे सदस्य होंगे (पदेन), नामतः :—

(क) केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री—सभापति (पदेन)

(ख) भारत सरकार, शिक्षा मंत्रालय से मन्वीर—उपसभापति

(ग) दो व्यक्ति—नीचे लिखे में से एक-एक :

(एक) शिक्षा मंत्रालय, श्रीर

(दो) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, जिनकी नियुक्ति केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाएगी ।

(ब) सभापति द्वारा नामित तीन व्यक्ति

(ड) दो राज्य कार्यकारी समितियाँ (जिसमें वे संघ क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं जिनके अपने विधान मंडल भी हैं) के दो सभापति (या संबंधित राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र कार्यकारी समितियों के सदस्यों के बीच में से उनके नामित व्यक्ति) जिनकी नियुक्ति वार्षिक आधार पर राज्यों या उपर्युक्त संघ क्षेत्रों में, यथा-स्थिति, वर्णक्रम से की जाएगी ।

(च) सचिव-कोषाध्यक्ष, जिनकी नियुक्ति सभापति द्वारा की जाएगी ।

[मं० एक० 8-34/66-एन०एस० 4.]

परमेश्वर दीन शुक्ल

संयुक्त शिक्षा सलाहकार ।

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

New Delhi, the 22nd June, 1967

S.O. 2163.—Whereas the Damodar Valley Corporation (hereinafter referred to as the Corporation) has, in the project agreement dated the 14th February, 1962, entered into with the International Development Association, undertaken an obligation to set and maintain rates for the sale of electricity at such levels as to ensure in every financial year a reasonable return on the net fixed power assets in operation during that year;

And whereas to achieve the said purpose, the Corporation has suitably revised the schedule of charges;

And whereas the West Bengal and Bihar State Electricity Boards (hereinafter referred to as the Boards) to whom the Corporation supplies electrical energy in bulk, had represented to the Central Government against the said revision of the schedule of charges and a Committee was appointed by the Central Government to inquire into those representations;

And whereas the Corporation has already accepted all the recommendations of the Committee except those relating to the revision of the schedule of charges and in respect of which the instructions hereunder are being given;

And whereas the Central Government having considered the recommendations of the said Committee in this regard, is of the opinion that it is necessary to give instructions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948 (14 of 1948), the Central Government hereby gives the following instructions to the Corporation, namely:—

Instructions

(a) The schedule of charges for the supply in bulk to the Boards, of electrical energy generated by the Corporation, shall be 2½% over and above the schedule of charges in force immediately before the 1st April, 1965.

(b) The Corporation shall, subject to the provisions contained in instruction (c), continue to levy charges specified in the schedule of charges fixed in accordance with instruction (a), as it has been doing with effect on and from 1st April, 1966.

(c) The schedule of charges fixed in accordance with instructions (a) and (b), shall be subject to the condition that if at the end of any financial year, the reasonable return on the net fixed power assets in operation for that year falls short of 7% of the net value of such assets, the Corporation may suitably revise the schedule of charges for the supply of electrical energy to the Boards in that year, so as to enable the Corporation to recover the amount of such short-fall, in the proportion of the actual supply of the electrical energy to the respective Boards.

2. The Central Government may at any time give further instructions adding to, amending, varying or rescinding the instructions given under the notification.

[No. 17/3/65-DW.IV.]

S. NARAYANASWAMY, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1967

S.O. 2164.—With a view to accommodating the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Kothagudem Collieries P.O., Andhra Pradesh, requesting in their letter No. CHE/83/787, dated the 3rd April, 1967, for relaxation of Sub-rules (1), (5) and (7) of Rule 123 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, in respect of the use of

specially designed and constructed unscreened flat flexible trailing cable 450 feet long imported from U.S.A., along with the Joy 9SC, A.C. 550 volts, 3 phase shuttle car to be used in the collieries of the company, the Central Government have the pleasure to keep it on record that the type of cable supplied with the shuttle car is of extra robust construction, subjected to the severe damage resistance test as prescribed in Clause 18:29 of Schedule 2F of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and approved as a suitable cable for wrapping on the specially designed drum provided on the shuttle car.

The Central Government, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Sub-rule (2) of Rule 133 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, hereby direct that the provisions of:

- (i) Sub-rule (1),
- (ii) Sub-rule (5), and
- (iii) Sub-rule (7).

of Rule 123 of the said rules shall be relaxed in respect of the use of 450 feet long unscreened flat flexible trailing cable approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines in conjunction with Joy 9SC, A.C., 550 volts, 3 phase shuttle car to be used underground in the collieries of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., to the extent that (1) in relaxation of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 123 the cable may not have metallic covering as a means of protection from mechanical injury, (2) in relaxation of Sub-rule (5) of Rule 123 the cable may not be provided with flexible metallic screening or pliable armouring and (3) in relaxation of Sub-rule (7) of Rule 123 the length of the flexible trailing cable shall not exceed 450 feet at any time during the use of the shuttle cars and the relaxation shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (1) Till such time requisite type of flexible trailing cable from the indigenous source is not approved by the Director General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad for use with the Shuttle car in this country, the particular type of imported cable approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines shall only be used.
- (2) The flexible cable shall be attached to the electrical system and the shuttle car by means of properly constructed connector/coupler or by the special type of attachment approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The attachment of the cable at the ends shall be done in a manner so as to maintain the permissibility of the apparatus connected thereto for use in gassy mines.
- (3) The flexible cable in use with a shuttle car shall be handled and used with care and duly examined atleast once in each shift by the competent operator of the machine. Besides, for the proper use and maintenance of the cable it shall be kept under close examination by a responsible engineer who shall examine the cable as frequently as possible so as to ascertain the condition of the cable in general.
- (4) The flexible cable shall be tested by a competent person atleast once in a week to ascertain the healthy state of the continuity of the earth cores and the insulations of the power cores. The results of such test shall be recorded duly in a register maintained and signed by the competent person and countersigned by the engineer and the manager of the mine.
- (5) In the event damage of any part of a cable, even a superficial cut of the sheath, is noticed the cable shall forthwith be withdrawn from use.
- (6) No damaged cable shall be deliberately kept in or brought into use without the damaged part being repaired satisfactorily by the technique employed for vulcanising such cables to the permissible extent of vulcanising such cables to the permissible extent of vulcanization. Where a damage is of such an extent that repairs by vulcanization is not admissible or likely to reduce the mechanical strength of the cable, no repair shall be carried out for the damaged part and the cable with the damaged part/parts shall not be used again.

- (7) For the purpose of repairing a damage on such cable by vulcanization the Electrical Staff of the mine should be given the requisite instruction and training in the technique employed for vulcanizing the special type of cable and in this regard manufacturers' instruction should be strictly adhered to.
- (8) Necessary equipment and kits for vulcanization should be procured and kept at each mine where a shuttle car will be used, which two wheels have passed. If the cable fails by short-circuiting or grounding to the rails or wheels at 11 or more places, it will not be listed by the Bureau."

This relaxation order may be amended or withdrawn at any time, if considered necessary, in the interest of safety.

[No. EL.II. 6(3)/67.]

D. K. BASU, Dy. Director (T).

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS

New Delhi, the 21st June, 1967.

S.O. 2165.—Whereas Bombay Port Trust should be enabled, for the purpose of preparing "MASTER PLAN" for the development of Port of Bombay, now under preparation by their Consulting Engineers, M/s. Bertlin and Partners, to furnish information to the latter relating to detailed statistics of the POL Traffic handled at the Port of Bombay during 1966-67.

Now therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (4) of revised Rule 52 of the Defence of India Rules 1962, read with sub-clause (vi) of clause (b) of that sub-clause, the Central Government hereby authorises Bombay Port Trust to furnish information relating to detailed statistics of the POL Traffic handled at the Port of Bombay during 1966-67, notwithstanding the provisions of Government of India Order No. G.S.R. 136, dated the 21st January, 1964.

Provided that the said concern undertakes in writing that they shall not publish or reveal or cause or allow to be published or revealed such information or extracts therefrom except with the previous permission in writing of the Central Government.

[No. F. 31(101)/66-TECH.]

S. R. SUNDARAM, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 23rd June 1967

S.O. 2166.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum between Gorva near Baroda in Gujarat State to Baroda City in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such Pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

2. Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification object to the laying of the Pipelines under the land to the competent authority at Elampeeeco, 4th floor, Sayaji Gunj, Opp. College, Lokmanya Tilak Road, Baroda in the office of the Gujarat Pipeline Project, Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

State : Gujarat		SCHEDULE		Taluka : Baroda	
		Distt. : Baroda			
Village	Survey No.	Hector	Acre	Prti Acre.	
Gorva	558	0	9	13	
"	549	0	12	26	
"	548	0	9	29	
"	545	0	4	45	
"	403/1	0	4	74	

[No. 20(4)/67-Prod.]

ERRATUM

S.O. 2167.—In notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 3024 dated the 24th August, 1964 published in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 in the Sub-section (ii) dated the 5th September, 1964, at page 3395, against village Vasad.

For
S. No. 876

Read
S. No. 786

[No. 31 (41)/64-Prod. (Vol. I).]

B. S. S. RAO, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 20th June 1967

S.O. 2168.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), read with rule 9 of the Shipping Development Fund Committee (General) Rules, 1960, and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping No. 35-MD(9)/67, dated the 27th April, 1967, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri C. R. Govindarajan, a Grade I Officer of the Central Secretariat Service and officiating as Deputy Director General of Shipping, as Secretary of the Shipping Development Fund Committee in the place of Shri K. V. Sankaran who shall cease to be secretary of the Committee but continue to be member of the Committee.

2. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 24th May, 1967.

[No. 35-MD(9)/67.]

B. M. MAZUMDAR, Under Secy.

(Transport Wing)

MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 21st June 1967

S.O. 2169.—In pursuance of clause (g) of Sub-section (2) of section 101 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce No. 31-M II (5)/34, dated the 22nd May, 1937 the Central Government hereby fixes the scales of provisions set out in the annexed Schedule to be the minimum scales which shall be supplied in normal weather and cold weather regions to a seaman engaged under the said Act on foreign-going ships with effect from the 1st July, 1967.

SCHEDULE**Scales of Provisions for Seamen**

Item	Normal weather	Cold weather
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Gms.	Gms.
1. Rice (a) Daily	400	400
2. Flour or atta, at sea „	170	170
3. Flour or atta and bread or biscuits in port only (b) „	170	170
4. Dal—Tour, Moong, Masoor or split Peas (a) „	85	85
5. Fresh Fish (whole), three days a week (c)	220	220

(1)	(2)	(3)
6. Fresh Meat, three days a week (d).	340	340
7. Vegetables, dry(e) Daily	230	230
8. Vegetables, fresh (f) "	115	115
9. Edible Oil (Till or Kardal oil for Bombay seamen; Mustard oil for Calcutta seamen whenever available; cocounut or groundnut oil other wise "	25	25
10. Ghee (Agmark or other good quality) "	35	50
11. Curry Stuff (g) "	25	25
12. Tamarind or cocum "	15	15
13. Salt "	25	25
14. Pickle or Chutney "	15	15
15. Butter in port only "	30	30
16. Jam in port only "	10	10
17. Tea and/or Coffee (h) "	10	20
18. Sugar "	45	55
19. Condensed Milk Weekly	230	285
20. Chicken once a week (New York Dressed)	225	225
21. Eggs.	One every alternate day.	Five per week
22. Fruit, on each alternate day	One whole piece or 115	One whole piece or 115
23. Lime Juice Daily	30	30
Only when Lime Juice is not available Ascorbic Acid Tablets "	50 mg.	50 mg.
or		
Multivitamin Tablets "	100 mg.	100 mg.
24. Water "	As required	As required

Notes : (1) The scales for "Cold Weather" shall apply :—

- (i) In the Northern Hemisphere during the months of October to March inclusive and North of 300 No. in the Atlantic Ocean and elsewhere North of 240 N.
 - (ii) In the Southern Hemisphere during the months of May to September inclusive and South of 300 S.
- (2) When a seaman is ill and off duty, biscuits, tea or coffee and sugar shall be given to him with arrow root or sago as needed.
- (a) In bad weather, when unable to cook rice and dal, 185 Gms. of biscuits and additional or Gms. of sugar shall be substituted.
 - (b) Of the 170 Gms provided at least 85 Gms. shall be flour or atta or biscuits. When bread is not supplied, 85 Gms. of biscuits shall be supplied. If both are not supplied, 170 Gms. or flour or atta shall be supplied.
 - (c) When fresh fish is not available tinned fish or pickled herings shall be supplied in lieu of fresh fish in the proportion 1:2.
 - (d) Mutton shall be supplied to seamen who decline to take beef or pork.
 - (e) 115 Gms. shall be Potatoes, and 115 Gms. shall be Onions.

- (f) In order to provide variety, Beans, Brinjals, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Ladies Fingers, Capsicum or Peas or suitable available alternatives shall be supplied. As far as possible Tomatoes should be supplied at least once a week. The same vegetables should not be repeated on more than two consecutive days. When fresh vegetables are not available, dehydrated vegetables can be supplied in the proportion 1 : 4.
- (g) Out of 25 Gms. of curry stuff to be supplied 18 Gms. should consist of red chillies, coriander seeds, turmeric, mustard and dessicated or dry coconut, and 7 Gms. 'Garam Masala' i.e., cinnamon, cloves, cardamom, cummin seeds, black pepper, poppy seeds, nutmeg, mace and garlic. When fresh coconut is available, it shall be supplied in place of dry or dessicated coconut (*dry or green, as available).
- (h) When instant coffee is supplied in place of powdered coffee, it should be in the proportion of 1 : 4.
- (3) During such periods as may be declared periods of foodgrains scarcity by the Director General of Shipping, if and when rice is not available in the quantities required the daily scale of rice or wheat or both may be reduced in units of 25 grams, and as compensation therefor the scale of other items shall be increased per day as indicated below :—
- 10 grams of fresh fish, or
 - 5 grams of meat, or
 - 50 grams of dry vegetables, or
 - 25 grams of fresh vegetables.
- (4) Whenever provisions are issued in tinned containers the standard packings nearest to the grams weight as per above scale shall be accepted by the seamen.

[No. 13-MT(5)/65.]

B. B. LAL, Under Secy

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE*New Delhi, the 14th June, 1967.*

S.O. 2170.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (b) of section 2 of the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Act, 1961 (45 of 1961), the Central Government hereby declares Hungarian People's Republic, to be a territory to which the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, set forth in the Schedule to that Act, applies.

[No. 31(8)/67-BOT&FT(Coord)].

U. L. PARAMBI, Dy. Director.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDERS*New Delhi, the 20th June 1967*

S.O. 2171.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 9 of the Imports (Control) Order 1955, dated the 7th December, 1955 as amended from time to time, the undersigned hereby cancels the Import Licence No. C/RC/2085869/R/IA/24/ch/23, dated 6th October, 1966, for Rs. 14,333 (both customs & Exchange control copies fully unutilised) issued in favour of M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., 63, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, for the import Window wipers and components with a letter of authority in favour of M/s. George Vint & Bhalla India P. Ltd., New Delhi.

The reason for cancellation is that the firm could find the material indigenously.

[No. 13-J/Rly/66-67/L-VI/254.]

S.O. 2172.—M/s. S. Sircar & Co. Pvt. Ltd., 21/1, Ezra Mansion, 10, Government Place East, Calcutta, were granted an Import Licence No. G/DG/21028/88, C/XX/20/CH/19-20, dated 17th December, 1964, for Rs. 250 for import of Plastic Tubing etc. falling under 93-94(F)/V of the ITC. schedule. The original licence is cancelled (both the copies fully unutilised) as the A/T. No. CAL/PM-II/(4)/510-R[Sircar]260, dated 28th September, 1964 and 24th October, 1964 has been cancelled.

[No. 162-S/Cont/64-65/LVI/255.]

R. K. JOLLY,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

New Delhi, the 21st June 1967

S.O. 2173.—Mrs. Onkar Harcharan Sandhu was granted Customs Clearance Permit No. P/CC/2357682/N/YY/25/C/H dated 6th May, 1967. She has applied for a duplicate of the Customs Clearance Permit on the ground that the original C. C. P. has been lost or misplaced. It is further stated that the original C. C. P. was not registered with any Customs House and not utilised.

In support of this contention, Mrs. Onkar Harcharan Sandhu has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original C. C. P. No. P/CC/2357682 has been lost or misplaced and direct that a duplicate C. C. P. should be issued to her. The original C. C. P. is cancelled.

[No. 2(B-687)/66-67/LJII.]

P. C. NANDA,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports,
for Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

New Delhi, the 26th June 1967

S.O. 2174.—M/s. Ellora Beauty Saloon, 96, Malcha Marg, Diplomatic Enclave, New Delhi-11 were granted an import licence No. P/AU/1244752 on 17th February 1966. They have applied for duplicate exchange control copy of the licence on the ground that the original exchange control copy of the licence has been lost or misplaced. It is further stated that the original licence was partly utilised to the extent of Rs. 2,000/- leaving a balance of Rs. 610/- (the enhanced value of the licence due to Devaluation). In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that original exchange control copy of licence No. P/AU/1244752, dated 17th February 1966 has been lost or misplaced and direct that a duplicate exchange control copy should be issued to the applicant. The original exchange control copy of the licence is cancelled.

[No. 115-IV/13/AM66/LVB/341.]

S. K. USMANI (Miss),

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

ERRATUM

In the Ministry of Commerce Notification No. F.22(22)/66-TEX(E), dated the 6th May, 1967, published as S.O. 1744 in the Gazette of India Part II—Section 3(ii), dated the 20th May, 1967, the following correction is to be made:—

In the first line of the notification read "of" for "to" after the word and figure 'section 26'.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Industrial Development)

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 16th June 1967

S.O. 2175—In pursuance of Sub-regulation (4) of Regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulation, 1955 as subsequently amended, the Indian Standard Institution hereby notifies that Certification Marks Licence No CM/L-1310, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been cancelled with effect from 1 June 1967.

THE SCHEDULE

Licence No. and Date	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard
CM/L-1310 29 July, 1966	M/s Woodcrafts Assam, Mariani (Assam) hav- ing their Office at India Exchange, Cal- cutta.	Blockboards Brand 'AEROPLY'	IS : 16590—1960 Specification for blockboards.

No. (MD/CO-18)

S.O. 2176.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution Certification Marks/Regulations, 1955, as subsequently amended the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that fifty-two licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule here to annexed, have been renewed.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity From To		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	CM/L-87 22-5-1958	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s Bagdogra Plywood Factory, Bagdogra, Distt. Darjeeling, (West Bengal).	Tea-chests plywood panels	IS:10—1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (<i>second revision</i>).
2	CM/L-185 26-4-1960	1-5-67	30-4-68	M/s Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Ltd, 6 Lyons Range, Calcutta.	Bitumen felts for water-proofing and damp-proofing.	IS:1322—1959 Specification for bitumen felts for waterproofing and damp-proofing.
3	CM/L-188 27-4-1960	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s Bharat Starch & Chemicals Ltd. P.O. Yamunanagar, (Rly. Station Jagadhri), Distt. Ambala.	(i) Maize starch for use in the cotton textile industry. (ii) Edible maize starch (corn flour).	(i) IS:1184—1957 Specification for maize starch for use in the cotton textile industry. (ii) IS: 1005—1957 Specification for edible maize starch (corn flour).
4	CM/L-189 27-4-1960	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s Gautam Electric Motors Pvt. Ltd. 42 Okhla Industrial Estate, New Dehi-20,	Three-phase induction motors from 1 hp to 25 hp with class 'A' and 'E' insulation	IS: 325—1961 Specification for three phase induction motors (<i>second revision</i>).
5	CM/L-190 25-5-1960	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co. Ltd, P.O. Clutterbuckganj, Bareilly (U.P.).	Rosin (gum rosin)	IS: 553—1955 Specification for rosin (gum rosin).
6	CM/L-225 16-9-1960	1-6-67	30-11-67	M/s Veneer Mills Pvt. Ltd. Tinsukia, Assam.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS:10—1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (<i>second revision</i>).
7	CM/L-268 30-1-1961	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s All India Medical Corpn, Mulji Jetha Building, 185 Princess Street, Bombay-2.	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates.	IS: 562—1962 Specification for BHC water dispersible powder concentrates (<i>second revision</i>).
8	CM/L-292 28-4-1961	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd. Burmah Sheell House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.	Aldrin emulsifiable concentrates.	IS: 1307—1958 Specification for aldrin emulsifiable concentrates.
9	CM/L-293 28-4-1961	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd, Burmah-Shell House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS: 1310—1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.

10	CM/L-295 28-4-1961	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills Pvt. Ltd., 38-A, Sayani Road, Bombay-28.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS:1310-1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates.
11	CM/L-296 28-4-1961	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Udyogmandal P.O., Alwaye (Kerala State).	Trisodium phosphate, technical, dodecahydrate grade.	IS:573-1964 Specification for trisodium phosphate, technical (revised).
12	CM/L-298 28-4-1961	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s. Sri Shunmuga Metal Works, Sangiliyandavarpuram, Tiruchirapalli.	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy for utensils.	IS:21-1959 Specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys for utensils (second revision).
13	CM/L-300 28-4-1961	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s. New Digvijaysinhji Tin Factory, Grain Market, Jamnagar.	18-litre square tins	IS:916-1958 Specification for 18-litre square tins.
14	CM/L-301 17-5-1961	16-2-67	15-2-68	M/s. National Saw and Plywood Works, Makum Road, Tinsukia (Assam).	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS:10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
15	CM/L-385 14-2-1962	16-5-67	15-11-67	M/s. Assam Saw Mills & Timber Co. Ltd., 62, Ballygunge, Circular Road, (1 Rainey Park), Calcutta-19 (Factory at Namsoi, NEFA, Assam).	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS:10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
16	CM/L-411 30-4-1962	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s. Mysore Insecticides Co. Pvt. Ltd., 18 Vaidyanatha Mudali Street, Tondiarpet, Madras-21 having their office at 31-A North Beach Road, Madras-1	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates.	IS:562-1962 Specification for BHC water dispersible powder concentrates (second revision).
17	CM/L-412 30-4-1962	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s. Electrosteel Castings Ltd., P.O. Sukchar, Distt. 24 Parganas, West Bengal.	Centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water gas and sewage.	IS:1536-1960 Specification for centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Type	Voltage Grade	Conductor
18	CM/L-413 5-5-1962	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s. Devidayal Cable Industries Ltd., Pokhran Road, Majiwade (Maharashtra State) having their office at Gupta Mills Estate, Darukhana, Bombay-10.	(a) <i>VIR Cabled for Fixed Wiring.</i> (i) TRS (tough rubber sheathed.) (ii) Braided and compounded. (iii) Flame retarding. (iv) Weather-proof. (v) Weather proof. (b) <i>VIR Flexible Cables.</i> (vi) Welding cables. (c) <i>VIR Flexible Cords.</i> (vii) TRS (tough rubber sheathed).	(i) IS:434 Part (I)-1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with copper conductors (<i>revised</i>). (ii) IS:434 (Part II)-1964 Specification for rubber insulated cables with aluminium conductors (<i>revised</i>). Copper or aluminium. Aluminium only Copper only. Copper only.
19	CM/L-414 9-5-1962	15-5-67	15-5-68	M/s. Pest Control Corpn. Central Park, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32 having their office at 27 Bentinck Street, Calcutta-1.	2/4, BHC smoke generators	IS:1505-1959 Specification for BHC smoke generators
20	CM/L-420 30-5-1962	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s. Hindustan National Glass Mfg. Co. Ltd., Guru Garden Road, Rishra, Distt. Hooghly having their head office at 2 Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.	Glass milk bottles	IS:1392-1959 Specification for glass milk bottles.
21	CM/L-522 19-4-1963	15-5-67	15-5-68	M/s. Jaipur Maize Products Co., Jaipur West, Jaipur having their head office at Gehlot Bhavan, New Colony, Jaipur.	Flushing cisterns, high level, bell type, for water closets and urinals.	IS:774-1964 Specification for flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (<i>second revision</i>).

22	CM/L-536 6-5-1963	1-6-67	31-5-70	M/s. Tata Fison Industries Ltd, Pandit Motilal Nehru Road, Jamuna Kinara, Agra.	DDT emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 633-1956 Specification for DDT emulsifiable concentrates
23	CM/L-545 5-6-1963	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s. Assam Veneer & Saw Mills, P. O. Ledo, Distt. Lakhimpur, Upper Assam.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS : 10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
24	CM/L-546 5-6-1963	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s. Varat Timber Assam Pvt Ltd., Makum Road, Tinsu- kia, Assam having their head office at 67B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.	Tea-chest plywood panels	IS : 10-1964 Specification for plywood tea-chests (second revision).
25	CM/L-607 11-12-1963	1-3-67	29-2-68	The Production Centre for Electric Motors (Govt. of India, Ministry of Industry), Tiruvalla, Kerala State.	Single-phase capacitor start small AC and universal elec- tric motors from 0.25 hp to 1 hp with class 'A' insulation	IS : 936-1954 Specification for single phase small AC and universal electric motors (re- vised).
26	CM/L-619 10-1-1964	1-6-67	31-5-68	The Indian Tube Co. (1953) Ltd., Jamshedpur, Bihar having their registered office at 41 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16.	Mild steel tubes and tubulars	IS 1239-1964 Specification for mild steel tubes and tubulars (revised).
27	CM/L-643 9-3-1964	16-4-67	15-4-68	M/s. Venus Trading Co, Undi- shery, Anand (Gujarat State)	Lock stoppers for bulvrometers used for the determination of fat by Gerber method	IS : 1223-1958 Specification for apparatus for the determination of fat in whole milk, evaporated (unsweetened) milk, sepa- rated milk, skim milk, butter milk and cream by the Gerber method
28	CM/L-647 20-3-1964	16-4-67	15-4-68	M/s. Jaya Shree Textiles & Industries Ltd., Rishra, Distt. Hooghly (West Bengal)	Fire fighting hose type 2 (fabric reinforced rubber lined woven jacketed)	IS : 636-1962 : Specification for fire fighting hose (rubber lined woven jacketed) (re- vised).
29	CM/L-649 31-3-1964	1-5-67	30-4-68	M/s. Subbiah Foundry, Avana- shi Road, Pappanaicken Pala- yam, Coimbatore-1.	Three-phase induction motors up to 3 hp only	IS : 325-1961 Specification for three-phase induction motors (revised).
30	CM/L-656 29-4-1964	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s. Tensile Steel Ltd., Hira- baug, Vishwamitri Road, Baroda	Plain hard-drawn steel for prestressed concrete	IS : 1785-1961 Specification for plain hard-drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	CM/L-657 29-4-1964	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s. Croplife Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., 2/4 Central Park, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32 having their office at 27 Bentinck Street, Calcutta-1.	BHC emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 632:1958 Specification for BHC emulsifiable concentrates (<i>revised</i>).
32	CM/L-658 29-4-1964	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s. Annapurna Pulverising Mills, Industrial Estate, Eluru, WG Distt. (A. P.)	DDT water dispersible powder concentrates	IS : 565-1961 Specification for DDT water dispersible powder concentrates (<i>revised</i>).
33	CM/L-839 23-11-1964	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s. Industrial Research Corpn., 2/70 East Mada Street, Thiruvanniyur, Madras-41.	Dye-based fountain pen ink (blue, green, red and violet)	IS : 1221-1957 Specification for dye-based fountain pen ink (blue green, violet, black and red).
34	CM/L-1057 22-4-1965	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s. Lucky Acid & Chemical Works, 32/2 Murari Pukar Road, Calcutta-4.	Sulphuric acid, battery (concentrated and dilute) pure and analytical reagent grades	IS : 266-1961 Specification for sulphuric acid (<i>revised</i>).
35	CM/L-1059 22-4-1965	1-5-67	30-4-68	M/s. Krishna Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., Vaswani Mansions, 120 Dinsha Vachha Road, Bombay-1.	Structural steel (high tensile)	IS : 961-1962 Specification for structural steel (high tensile) (<i>revised</i>).
36	CM/L-1060 22-4-1965	1-5-67	30-4-68	M/s. Krishna Steel Industries, Pvt. Ltd., Vaswani Mansions, 120 Dinshaw Vachha Road, Bombay-1.	Structural steel (fusion welding quality)	IS : 2062-1962 Specification for structural steel (fusion welding quality).
37	CM/L-1061 22-4-1965	1-5-67	30-4-68	M/s. Lawkim Ltd., Chitalsar, Manpada, Ghodbunder Road, Thana having their registered office at 16 Horniman Circle, Bombay-1.	Small AC electric motors with class 'A' insulation, single phase, capacitor start	IS : 996-1964 Specification for single phase small AC and universal electric motors (<i>revised</i>).
38	CM/L-1064 30-4-1965	16-5-67	15-5-68	The Plant Protection Products Pvt. Ltd., Kodavahur (S. Ry), Nellore Distt. having their office at 5/355, Stonehousepet, Nellore-2.	BHC dusting powders	IS : 561-1962 Specification for BHC dusting powders (<i>second revision</i>).

39	CM/L-1120 4-5-1965	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s Andhra Steel Corpn. Ltd., Malkapuram, Visakhapatnam.	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS : 226—1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (third revision)
40	CM/L-1121 4-5-1965	16-5-67	15-5-68	M/s. Andhra Steel Corpn. Ltd., Malkapuram, Visakhapatnam.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)	IS : 1977-1962 Specification for structural steel (ordinary quality).
41	CM/L-1232 28-3-1966	16-4-67	15-4-68	The Titaghur Jute Factory Co. Ltd., Mill No. 1 Titaghur, 24 Parganas having their office at 3 Clive Row, Calcutta-1.	Jute hessian	IS : 2818-1964 Specification for Indian hessian.
42	CM/L-1233 28-3-1966	16-4-67	15-4-68	The Titaghur Jute Factory Co. Ltd., Titaghur, 24 Parganas having their office at 3 Clive Row, Calcutta-1.	Jute sackings	(i) IS: 1943-1964 Specification for A-twill jute bags (ii) IS : 2874-1964 Specifica- tion for heavy cee jute bags (iii) IS : 2875-1964 Specifica- tion for jute corn sacks. (iv) IS : 2566-1965 Specifica- tion for B-twill jute bags (revised).
43	CM/L-1244 21-4-1966	1-5-67	30-4-68	M/s. Shamsheer Sterling Cable Corpn. Ltd., Kiroi-Ghatkopar, Bombay-77 having their registered office at Vaswani Mansions, Dinshaw Vachha Road, Bombay-1.	Hard-drawn stranded all alumi- nium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (up to 4.39 mm diameter only)	IS : 398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded alu- minium and steel-cored alu- minium conductors for over- head power transmission purposes (revised).
44	CM/L-1248 22-4-1966	1-5-67	30-4-68	M/s. J. K. Steel Ltd., Rishra, Distt. Hooghly (West Bengal) having their office at 18 Rabin- dra Sarani, Calcutta-1.	(i) Round strand galvanized steel wire ropes for shipping purposes (ii) Steel wire ropes for general engineering purposes.	(i) IS : 2581-1963 Specification for round strand galvanized steel wire ropes for shipping purposes. (ii) IS : 2266 —1963 Specifica- tion for steel wire ropes for general engineering purposes.
45	CM/L-1249 22-4-1966	1-5-67	30-4-68	M/s. Shree Bajrang Electric Steel Co. Pvt. Ltd., 1 Kali Mazumdar Road, Ghosury, Howrah having their office at 9 Waterloo Street, Calcutta-1.	Structural steel (standard quality)	IS : 226-1962 Specification for structural steel (standard quality) (third revision)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46	CM/L-1254 26-4-1966	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s Eastern Industries India Pvt. Ltd., 122/230 Kalpi Road, Kanpur having their office at 7/191 Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.	Portable chemical fire extinguishers, foam type	IS : 933—1959 Specification for portable chemical fire extinguishers, foam type
47	CM/L-1255 26-4-1966	16-5-67	15-5-68	The Indian Rolling Mills, 79 Fazalganj, Kanpur.	Mild steel and medium tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement	IS : 432—1960 Specification for mild steel and medium tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement (<i>revised</i>)
48	CM/L-1258 5-5-1966	1-5-67	30-4-68	M/s Geep Flashlight Industries Ltd., 28 South Road, Allahabad (U. P.)	Flashlights	IS : 2083—1962 Specification for flashlights.
49	CM/L-1260 20-5-1966	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s Hyderabad Usha Works Balanagar, P. O. Bowenpally, Secunderabad-II.	Small AC and universal electric motors, universal type, with class "A" insulation, 1/20 hp only.	IS : 996—1964 Specification for single phase small and universal electric motors (<i>revised</i>)
50	CM/L-1262 20-5-1966	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur.	Aldrin dusting powders	IS : 1308—1958 Specification for aldrin dusting powders.
51	CM/L-1264 23-5-1966	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s Hooseini Metal Rolling Mill Pvt. Ltd., Tambawala Properties, Reay Road, Bombay-10.	Lead sheet for use in chemical industry	IS : 405—1961 Specification for lead sheet (<i>revised</i>)
52	CM/L-1271 31-5-1966	1-6-67	31-5-68	M/s E.I.D. Parry Ltd., Ranipet, N. A. Distt, Madras) having their office at Dare House, Post Box No. 12, Madras-1.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates	IS : 1310—1958 Specification for endrin emulsifiable concentrates

[No. MD/33 : 16/A.]

New Delhi, the 20th June 1967

S. O. 2177.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 1 to 15 June 1967.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard or standards if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
1	2	3	4
1	IS:261—1966 Specification for copper sulphate (<i>first revision</i>)	IS:261—1950 Specification for copper sulphate, technical	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for copper sulphate (Price Rs. 3.00)
2	IS:1003 (Part II)—1966 Specification for timber panelled and glazed shutters Part II window and ventilator shutters (<i>first revision</i>)	IS:1003—1957 Specification for timber panelled and glazed doors and windows	This standard (part II) lays down the requirements regarding material, construction sizes, workmanship, finish, inspection and testing of timber, window and ventilator shutter with timber, plywood, particle board, hard-board and asbestos cement panels used in domestic buildings, offices, schools, hospitals, etc. (Price Rs. 3.50)
3	IS:1031—1967 Methods of measurements on loud speakers and loudspeaker system (<i>first revision</i>)	IS:1031—1957 Methods of measurements on loud-speakers and loud-speaker system	This standard prescribes the methods of measurements for electrical and acoustical performance of direct radiator and horn type loud-speakers (Price Rs. 5.50)
4	IS:1294—1967 Specification for bobbins for sewing machines for household purposes (<i>first revision</i>)	IS:1294—1958 Specification for bobbins for sewing machines	This standard covers the requirements for two types of bobbins for oscillating shuttle type sewing machines for household purposes (Price Rs. 2.50)
5	IS:1295—1967 Specification for needle bars for sewing machines for household purposes (<i>first revision</i>)	IS:1295—1959 Specification for needle bars for sewing machines	This standard covers the requirements for two types of needle bars for sewing machine for household purposes (Price Rs. 2.50)
6	IS:1296—1967 Specification for presser feet for sewing machines for household purposes (<i>first revision</i>)	IS:1296—1958 Specification for presser feet for sewing machines	This standard covers the requirements for two types of presser feet for sewing machines for household purposes (Price Rs. 4.00)
7	IS:1297—1967 Specification for presser bars for sewing machines for household purposes (<i>first revision</i>)	IS:1297—1959 Specification for presser bars for sewing machines	This standard covers the requirements for two types of presser bars for sewing machine for household purposes (Price Rs. 2.50)

1	2	3	4
8	IS: 1503—1967 Specification for wooden packing cases (first revision)	IS: 1503—1960 Specification for rectangular soiled wood packing cases	This standard covers the requirements of wooden packing cases for general use for packaging of contents weighing not more than 250 kg. (Price Rs 5.50)
9	IS: 2202 (Part I)—1966 Specification for wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) Part I plywood face panels	IS: 2202—1962 Specification for wooden flush door shutters (solid core type)	This standard lays down requirements regarding material, grades, types, sizes, construction, finish and tests of solid core wooden flush door shutters with face panels of plywood or cores-hand and face veneers (Price Rs 6.00)
10	IS: 2398—1967 Identification code for rolling bearings		This standard provides a code for identification of rolling bearing. The code also incorporates the dimensional and functional interchangeability of the bearings (Price Rs 9.00)
11	IS : 3508—1966 Methods of sampling and test for ghee (butterfat)	..	This standard prescribes the methods of sampling, analysis and tests generally used for evaluating the quality of ghee. The specific methods to be used would depend on the object of the analysis (Price Rs 13.50)
12	IS : 3660 (Part I)—1966 Methods of tests for natural rubber. Part I determination of dirt, volatile matter, ash, total copper, manganese, iron, rubber hydrocarbon, viscosity (shearing disk viscometer), and mixing and vulcanizing of rubber in a standard compound	..	This standard prescribes the methods of test for raw natural rubber. It covers test procedures for determining dirt (NR:1); volatile matter (NR:2); ash (NR:3); quantitative determination of impurities of copper (NR:4); manganese (NR:5); iron (NR:6); rubber hydrocarbon (NR:7); viscosity by shearing disc viscometer (NR:8); and a standard procedure for mixing and vulcanizing rubber (NR:9) (Price Rs 8.50)
13	IS : 3810—1966 Glossary of terms used in coal preparation practice	..	This standard defines the terms relating to coal preparation practice excluding general technical terms used in their ordinary sense (Price 5.00)
14	IS : 3819—1967 Specification for solid forged coal cutting picks	..	This standard covers the requirements for the following types of solid forged coal cutting picks for use in coal cutting machines: (a) Diamond type; (b) Duckbill type; and (c) Pick with deposition of hard wear-resistant material in the tip. (Price Rs 2.50)

1	2	3	4
15	IS : 3820—1967 Specification for tungsten carbide tipped coal cutting picks	..	This standard covers the requirements for three types of coal cutting picks, namely type A, type B and type C, for use in coal cutting machines (Price Rs 2.50)
16	IS : 3824 (Part I)—1966 Methods of evaluating dynamic load ratings of rolling bearings Part I radial ball bearings	..	This standard (Part I) covers the method of evaluating dynamic load ratings for radial ball bearings (Price Rs 2.50)
17	IS : 3829—1966 Specification for horizontal-cylindrical and horizontal-rectangular steam sterilizers, pressure type (for hospital use)	..	<p>This standard specifies requirements for non-automatic, pressure steam sterilizers of horizontal-cylindrical and horizontal-rectangular type in the following categories for use in hospitals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Dressing sterilizers primarily intended for sterilizing dressings, instruments and rubber gloves (b) Instrument and utensil sterilizers primarily intended for sterilizing unwrapped instruments and utensils; and (c) Sterilizers for bottled fluids. (Price Rs 6.50)
18	IS : 3847—1966 Specification for mortice night latches	..	This standard lays down the requirements for mortice night latches for general use (Price Rs 2.50)
19	IS : 3888—1967 Specification for spatula (dental)	..	<p>This standard specifies the requirements of spatula of the following types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Spatula (all metal) for general purpose work, and (b) Spatula, agate-tipped with metal handle. <p>(Price Rs 2.00)</p>
20	IS : 3919—1966 Methods for sampling cotton fabrics for determination of physical characteristics		<p>This standard prescribes the method for sampling of cotton fabrics for determination of physical characteristics, namely, ends, picks, width, length, thickness, weight, breaking load and bursting strength. It specifies the number of tests that should be made for each characteristic. It also lays down the criteria for ascertaining the conformity of the fabrics to the specified requirements for the characteristics (Price Rs 2.50)</p>

1	2	3	4
21	IS:3992-1966 Specification for sound level meters for general purpose use	..	This standard covers sound level meters for general purpose use. (Price Rs. 4.00)
22	IS:3954-1966 Specification for hot rolled steel channel sections for general engineering purposes	..	This standard lays down the nominal dimensions, weights and sectional properties of hot rolled steel channel sections for general engineering purposes (Price Rs. 1.50)
23	IS:3964-1967 Specification for light rails	..	This standard covers requirements of light rail sections (Price Rs. 2.00)
24	IS:3971-1967 Glossary of terms on pallets	..	This standard is intended to cover different terms and definitions on pallets (Price Rs. 4.00)
25	IS:3990-1967 Specification for combustion tubes	..	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for combustion tubes used in general laboratory analysis. (Price Rs. 2.50)
26	IS:4003-1967 Specification for pipe wrenches	..	This standard specifies the requirements for pipe wrenches (Price Rs. 4.00)
27	IS:4007 (Part I)-1967 Specification for terminals for electronic equipment Part I general requirements and tests	..	This standard (Part I) prescribes the general requirements and methods of test for judging the physical, mechanical, electrical and climatic properties of sealed and non-sealed terminals, stand off insulators, terminal posts, etc. for use in electronic and telecommunication equipment (Price Rs. 5.50)

Copies of these Indian Standards are available, for sale, with the Indian Standards Institution Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also at its branch offices at (i) Bombay Mutual Terrace, First Floor, 534, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-7, (ii) Third and Fourth Floors, 5, Chowringhee Approach, Calcutta-13, (iii) Second Floor, Sathyamurthi Bhavan, 54, General Patters Road, Madras-2 and (iv) 117/418-B, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur.


[No. MD/13:2.].

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1967

S.O.2178.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark design of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standard is given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been specified.

This Standard Mark for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 16 June 1967.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		IS:2127 Stabilized methoxy ethyl mercury chloride concentrate	IS:2127-1962 Specification for Stabilized methoxy ethyl mercury chloride concentrate	The monogram of the Indian Standard Institute consisting of letters 'ISI', draw in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in col. (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. MD/17:2.]

S.O. 2179—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee per unit for stabilized methoxy ethyl mercury chloride concentrate, details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been determined and the fee shall come into force with effect from 16 June 1967.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Products	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Stabilized methoxy ethyl mercury chloride concentrate	IS:2127-1962 Specification for stabilized methoxy ethyl mercury chloride concentrate	One kg.	1.5 Paise

[No. MD/18:2.]

(Dr.) SADGOPAL,
Deputy Director General

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 20th June 1967

S.O. 2180—The following draft of Pepper Grading and Marking Rules, 1967, in supersession of the Pepper Grading and Marking Rules, 1961, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937) is published, as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 31st July, 1967.

Any objection or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the said date will be considered by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULES

Pepper Grading and Marking Rules, 1967.

1. **Short title and application.**—(1) These rules may be called the Pepper Grading and Marking Rules, 1967.

(2) They shall apply to pepper (*Piper nigrum*), whether whole or ground, produced in India.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules:—

(1) "Agricultural Marketing Adviser" means the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India;

(2) 'Schedule' means a Schedule appended to these rules.

3. **Grade Designation.**—The grade designation to indicate the quality of pepper shall be as set out in column (1) of Schedules II to VIII. The Grade Designation of pepper ground shall be as set out in column (1) of Schedule IX.

4. **Definition of quality.**—The quality indicated by the respective grade designations shall be as set out against each grade designation in columns (2) to (5) in Schedules II and III, columns (2) and (3) in Schedules IV to VI and VIII and columns (2) to (6) in Schedules VII and IX.

5. **Grade designation marks.**—(1) The grade designation mark in the case of black pepper (whole or ground) packed in polythene and/or paper bags shall consist of a design incorporating the number of the certificate of Authorisation, the word 'Agmark' and the grade approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(2) The grade designation mark in the case of black pepper powder packed in tins or glass bottles shall consist of a paste-on label, specifying the grade designation and bearing the design of a map of India with the word 'Agmark'.

(3) The grade designation mark in the case of pepper (whole or ground) packed in containers of jute or cloth as well in containers in which sealed polythene bags of graded pepper (whole or ground) are packed shall consist of a label specifying the grade designation and bearing the design (consisting of an outline map of India with the word 'Agmark' and the figure of the rising sun with the words 'Produce of India' and भारतीय उत्पाद as set out in Schedule I.

6. **Methods of marking.**—(1) The grade designation mark shall be securely affixed to, or printed on, each container in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(2) In addition to the above, the following particulars shall also be clearly and indelibly marked on each container:—

(a) Date of packing in code or plain letters.

(b) Lot number.

(c) Net weight.

(3) An authorised packer may, after obtaining the prior approval of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, mark his private trade mark on a container, in a manner approved by the said officer, provided that the private trade mark does not represent a quality or grade different from that indicated by the grade designation mark affixed to the container in accordance with these rules.

7. **Method of packing.**—Only sound, clean and dry containers made of jute, cloth, paper or polythene shall be used for packing. They shall be free from any insect infestation or fungus contamination and also free from any undesirable smell.

(2) The containers shall be securely closed and sealed in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(3) Each package shall contain pepper of one grade designation only.

8. **Special conditions of certificate of authorisation.**—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, the

following special conditions shall be observed by packers to the satisfaction of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(1) An authorised packer shall make such arrangements for testing pepper (whole and ground) as may be specified from time to time by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(2) An authorised packer shall provide all facilities as may be necessary to all the Inspecting Officers who have been duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

9. **Repeal and Savings.**—The Black Pepper Grading and Marking Rules, 1961, are hereby rescinded but this shall not affect the previous operation of the said rules or anything duly done or suffered thereunder.

SCHEDULE I

(See rule 5)

“Design for the grade designation mark.”



SCHEDULE II

(See Rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of garbled Malabar Black Pepper

Grade Designation	Extraneous matter* not exceeding (per cent)	Light/berries not exceeding (per cent)	Moisture content not exceeding (per cent)	General Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
M. G. Grade 1	0.5	2.0	11.0	Shall be the dried mature berries of <i>Piper nigrum</i> grown in South India, garbled, dark brown to dark black in colour, nearly globular with a wrinkled surface the deepest wrinkles forming a net work on the dried berry. It shall be free from mould or insects or any other adulterant.
M. G. Grade 2	0.5	5.0	11.0	

*These comprise dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter. Pinheads will be regarded as extraneous matter.

SCHEDULE III

(See Rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of ungarbled Malabar Black Pepper

Grade Designation	Extraneous matter* not exceeding (per cent)	Light berries not exceeding (per cent)	Moisture content not exceeding (per cent)	General Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5
M. U. G.	2	7.0	12.0	Shall be the dried mature berries of <i>Piper nigrum</i> grown in South India, colour varying from brown to black with a wrinkled surface. Shall be free from insects.
Grade I				
M. U. G.	2	10.0	12.0	
Grade II				

*These comprise dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter.

Pinheads will be regarded as extraneous matter.

Tolerance for mouldy pepper up to 1%.

SCHEDULE IV
(See Rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of garbled Light black pepper†

Grade Designation	Extraneous matter* not exceeding (Per cent)	General Characteristics
I	2	3
G. L. Grade Special	2	Shall be the dried berries of <i>Piper nigrum</i> grown in South India, dark brown to dark black in colour and garbled. They shall be well dried and free from mould or insects.
**G. L. Grade 1	3	
***G. L. Grade 2	6	

†Pepper which floats when stirred with alcohol-water mixture of specific gravity 0.80 to 0.82 at 25°C.

*These comprise dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter.

**'Pinheads' upto 5% allowed.

***'Pinheads' upto 10% allowed. *This grade is for export only.*

SCHEDULE V
(See rules 3 and 4).

Grade designations and definitions of quality of pinheads.*

Grade Designation	Extraneous matter** not exceeding (Per cent)	General Characteristics
I	2	3
PH Grade Special	3	Shall be wholly dried from the spikes of <i>Piper nigrum</i> grown in South India. They shall be reasonably dry and free from insects. The colour shall be from dark brown to black.
PH Grade I***	6	

*Pinheads are under developed and or broken berries of black pepper.

**These comprise dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter.

***This grade is for export only.

SCHEDULE VI.
(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designation and definition of quality of black pepper (Non-specified)

Grade Designation	Extraneous matter* not exceeding (Per cent)	General Characteristics
I	2	3
N. S. Grade X	4†	Shall be wholly derived from the spikes of <i>Piper nigrum</i> grown in South India. Different qualities of Pepper can be mixed in different proportions in accordance with orders from buyers.

*These comprise dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter.

Pinheads will be regarded as extraneous matter.

†Extraneous matter determined on analysis of any sample shall be specified in the certificate of grading if so desired. *This grade is for export only.*

SCHEDULE VII

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of Tellicherry Garbled Black Pepper

Grade Designation	Size** (Diameter of holes in mm of the sieve on which retained)	Extraneous*** matter not exceeding (Percentage by Wt.)	Light berries not exceeding (Per cent by Wt.)	Moisture content not exceeding (Per cent by Wt.)	General Characteristics
1	2	3	4	5	6
T.G.S.E.B. (Tellicherry Garbled Special Extra Bold)	4.75	0.5	2.0	11.0	Shall be the dried mature berries of <i>Piper nigrum</i> , grown in South India, garbled, dark brown to dark black in colour, nearly globular with a wrinkled surface the deepest wrinkles forming a net work on the dried berry. It shall be free from mould or insects or any other adulterant.
T.G.E.B. (Tellicherry Garbled extra Bold)	4.25	0.5	3.0	11.0	
T. G. (Tellicherry Garbled)	4.25(50% mm) 4.00(50% max.)	0.5	3.0	11.0	

**Tolerance allowed for the next lower size 5% [In T.G. (Tellicherry Garbled) the tolerance for both the sizes taken together will not exceed 5%.]

***These comprise dust, chaff, pickings, and other foreign matter.

SCHEDULE VIII

Grade designations and definition† of quality of ungarbled 'Light black pepper'

Grade Designation	Extraneous matter* not exceeding (Per cent)	General Characteristics
1	2	3
U. G. L. (Grade special)	2.0	Shall be the dried berries of <i>Piper nigrum</i> grown in South India, dark brown to dark black in colour and ungarbled. They shall be well dried and free from insects.
**U.G.L. Grade 1.	3.0	
***U.G.L. Grade 2.	6.0	

†Pepper which floats when stirred with alcohol-water mixture of specific gravity 0.80 to 82 at 25° C.

*These comprise dust, chaff, pickings and other foreign matter.

**'Pinheads' upto 5% allowed.

***'Pinheads' upto 10% allowed.

is grade is for export only.

SCHEDULE IX

(See rules 3 and 4)

Grade designations and definitions of quality of Black Pepper, ground

Grade Designation	Definition of Quality				General Characteristics
	Special Characteristics				
	Moisture Percent by weight Max.	Total Ash Percent by weight Max.	Acid Insoluble Ash Percent by weight Max.	Crude Fibre Percent by weight Max.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Standard	. . . 12.0	7.0	1.2	18.0	Black pepper, ground shall be the material obtained by grinding black pepper, whole. It shall be free from admixture, from mould growth, insect infestation or musty odour. It shall be free from coarse particles and ground to such a fineness that the whole of it passed through a 500 microns sieve.
General	. . . 12.5	8.0	1.2	18.0	

[No. F. 13-18/67-AM.]

B. D. KAPUR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 20th June 1967

S.O. 2181.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Chinakuri 1 & 2 Pits Colliery of Messrs Bengal Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dishergarh, Burdwan and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 16th June, 1967.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CALCUTTA

REFERENCE NO. 67 OF 1966

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Chinakuri 1 & 2 Pits Colliery,
AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Sen—Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of Employers—Shri D. Narsingh, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen—Shri Nikhil Ranjan Roy, Advocate.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 6/84/65-LR.II, dated 28/10/65, the Central Government referred for adjudication an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Chinakuri 1 & 2 Pits Colliery of M/s. Bengal Coal Co. Ltd., P.O. Dishergarh, Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the subject matter mentioned in the following schedule:

"Whether the dismissal by the management of Chinakuri 1 and 2 Pits Colliery of their workman Shri Narayan Modi, Loco Driver with effect from the 7th April, 1965, was an act of victimisation? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. Narayan Modi, according to his own evidence, worked for about 8 years at Chinakuri 1 & 2 Pits Colliery. He was working as a loco driver and was engaged in drawing strings of loaded tubs to the pit bottom and also in drawing strings of empty tubs to the working faces for loading. On 20th February, 1965, he was on duty in the third shift beginning from 12 midnight. At about 6-30 or 7 A.M. loco No. 4 which he was driving towards the pit bottom collided against loco No. 5 which was standing on a side line but a portion of which was protruding into the main line along with loco No. 4 was proceeding with 22 loaded tubs. As a result of the accident loco No. 5 which had not yet been chained to the string of tubs which it was to draw, got derailed, i.e. 4 wheels of the loco came off the line and the loco was slightly damaged. After the accident Narayan Modi stopped the loco No. 4 which he was driving and went to the junction, and according to the case of the management he assaulted Khadan Mahato, a trammer who was working as pointsman at the junction, for not showing the appropriate signal before the accident took place. Two chargesheets were drawn up against Narayan Modi on 21st February, 1965, one for causing damage to loco No. 5 by his negligence which resulted in the accident, and one for assaulting Khadan Mahato, trammer, who was on duty as pointsman. To the first charge, Narayan Modi in his reply stated that Khiran Pandit, Line Mazdoor had given him the signal to proceed indicating that the line was clear and so he was driving his loco with twenty-two loaded tubs behind it along the main line towards the pit bottom; and he saw too late that loco No. 5 was protruding into the main line from the side line and at once he applied the brake, but due to the slope the train slid and his loco dashed against loco No. 5; it was a case of pure accident and not due to any negligence or intention on his part to cause damage. As regards the other charge, Narayan Modi stated in his reply that Khadan Mahato was standing between the rails and Narayan Modi shouted to him to move away, but Khadan did not move and so Narayan Modi had to stop the loco and push Khadan Mahato away from the line in order to save Khadan Mahato.

3. The replies were not considered satisfactory by the management and accordingly Shri S. J. Berry, Labour Welfare Officer was appointed to hold the enquiry. He held the enquiry on 6th March, 1965 and on 12th March, 1965, and then submitted his report on the basis of which the management passed the order of dismissal with effect from 7th April, 1965.

4. According to the union, Narayan Modi was a member of the Colliery Mazdoor Union which was not recognised by the management at Chinakuri 1 & 2 Pits colliery, and in 1964 Narayan Modi was elected as a member of the committee of the Branch of the union at Chinakuri 1 & 2 Pits colliery; he was taking an active interest in the union affairs and trying to enrol more members for the Colliery Mazdoor Union; the management was, therefore, dissatisfied with him and chargesheeted him by taking advantage of the fact that the loco which he was driving in the third shift of 20th February, 1965, accidentally dashed against another loco which was standing on the side line but encroaching on the main line. According to the union, because of timely application of brake by Narayan Modi the damage was much less than it would otherwise have been, and Narayan Modi, if anything, deserved commendation and not dismissal for his part in the affair. The union also challenged the enquiry stating that it was conducted in a manner contrary to the principles of natural justice and that Narayan Modi did not get a reasonable opportunity to defend himself.

5. The management denied any bias on the ground that Narayan Modi was a member of an unrecognised union, and claimed that the enquiry was held strictly in accordance with the principles of natural justice, and that full opportunity was given to Narayan Modi to defend himself and further Khiran Pandit whom he had named in his reply was examined as a witness for the defence; and on

the basis of the evidence taken by him, the enquiring officer made the finding that both the charges had been proved, and that there was no victimisation at all against Narayan Modi for his trade union activities.

6. Narayan Mahato in his evidence before the tribunal stated that in 1964 he was elected to the committee of the branch of Colliery Mazdoor Union at Chhindwara and 2 P.S. Narayan Modi was a member of the committee. He did not have any negotiation with any officer of the colliery regarding any Colliery Mazdoor Union, stated that Narayan Modi had been taking an active part in enrolling new members for the union, although such a claim appears in the letter, Ext. 2 dated 5th June, 1965, which was written by the late Keshab Banerjee, General Secretary of the Union to the Conciliation Officer, Central, Asansol, after Narayan Modi had been dismissed. As the letter was written after the dismissal and in connection with the Conciliation proceedings over the dismissal, it is not possible to attach much value to the contents of the letter. On the basis of the evidence before the tribunal, it cannot be said that Narayan Modi was taking such an active part in the affairs of the union as to incur the displeasure of the management. The witness for the management, Sri S. J. Berry, who held the enquiry stated that he made his findings entirely on the evidence before him at the domestic enquiry.

7. It must be held, therefore, that there was no victimisation of Narayan Modi by the management because of his trade union activities. Shri N. R. Roy, appearing for the union, has urged that a capriciously heavy punishment may also amount to victimisation; and that in the present case in view of the circumstances the sentence of dismissal must be considered capriciously heavy. This point can only be considered after considering the nature of the misconduct alleged. As regards the enquiry, Narayan Modi stated at first that he attended the enquiry on the first day and the overman Hubnarayan Babu, Khadan Mahato and Khiru Dosad were witnesses for the management and that nobody deposed on his side. Thereafter he stated that these three witnesses were not examined in his presence and that when he appeared before the Enquiring officer, the enquiring officer took his statement and then asked him to go away and that he did not hear the other witnesses examined before him and neither did he cross examine them. But the evidence of enquiring officer, Sri S. J. Berry, shows that on the first day of enquiry, 6th March, 1965, not only was Narayan Modi present throughout the enquiry but he also put his signature in Hindi below the statement of each witness. Khiron Pandit was also examined on that day. On behalf of the workmen it has been denied that he was a witness for the defence. In this connection Sri Berry at first stated that Khiron Pandit was examined for the defence but he also asked Narayan Modi to cross examine him. Later on Sri Berry added that Khiron Pandit having been named by the delinquent, he called Khiron Pandit as a witness and asked him to state what he knew, and therefore he asked Narayan Modi to put any question he liked. The record of the evidence of Khiron Pandit in the proceedings of the enquiry, Ext. D, shows that in cross examination the delinquent actually put a question to Khiron Pandit. It would be natural to infer therefore that the enquiring officer himself summoned Khiron Pandit as a witness, because Khiron Pandit had been named in the reply to the chargesheet by the delinquent as the person who had given him the line clear, and that Khiron Pandit was not produced by the delinquent as his defence witness. But the fact that the enquiring officer summoned Khiron Pandit to take his statement shows that the enquiring officer was trying his best to ascertain the truth. Further, Shri S. J. Berry stated that because in the statement made at the enquiry on 6th March, 1965, Narayan Modi raised certain points which needed clarification, he thought it necessary to examine the manager, Sri L. N. Ohri and therefore he adjourned the enquiry and held the further enquiry on 12th March, 1965, when the manager Sri L. N. Ohri was examined. The workman Narayan Modi stated that on 12th March, 1965, no enquiry was held in his presence; he stated that he attended the enquiry only on one day; but the evidence of the enquiring officer, Sri Berry, is that on 12th March, 1965, Narayan Modi attended the enquiry having been given a notice, Ext. B1, about the adjourned date of enquiry, and that Narayan also put some questions by way of cross examination to the manager although he declined on that day to put his signature below the statement of the manager. There is no reason to reject the evidence of Sri S. J. Berry on this point. It cannot be believed that the record of the cross examination by the delinquent of the manager Sri L. N. Ohri was fabricated by the enquiring officer to make a show of proper enquiry. In the circumstances, I must hold that Narayan Modi

attended the enquiry on both the days and that he was given full opportunity to defend himself and that principles of natural justice were followed in conducting the enquiry.

8. From the evidence of Khiron Pandit it appears that he was deputed on 20th February 1965, in the third shift to assist the driver of loco No. 4 i.e. Narayan Modi and that he went with the loco to west side from where the delinquent was to bring the loaded tubs to the pit bottom. He said that the delinquent asked him to go and see if loco No. 5 had gone away. This was about 6-30 A.M. and when he went to the junction he did not see loco No. 5 but after a while loco No. 5 came through and went to the side line. Khiron did not notice whether Khiron's loco i.e. loco No. 5 had cleared the main line, but he showed a light signal to Narayan Modi asking him to proceed along the main line towards the pit bottom. Thus Khiron Pandit confirmed the defence of Narayan Modi to a certain extent, namely that he proceeded along the main line towards the pit bottom because Khiron Pandit had given him the line clear. But even Khiron Pandit stated that on receiving the line clear Narayan Modi was driving too fast; that Khiron Pandit had got into the loco after showing the light signal to proceed and he told the delinquent not to drive so fast. As regards the defence of Narayan Modi that he could not see that a portion of loco No. 5 was protruding into the main line from side line because his eyes were dazzled by the lights of loco No. 5 and that although he applied the brakes he could not stop as there was a slope down to the junction where loco No. 5 was standing, these points have not been substantiated by the evidence. The witnesses have all stated that loco No. 5 was standing in such a position that the lights thereof could not fall on the driver of loco No. 4 which was proceeding along with the main line. The enquiring officer has drawn a sketch to help the tribunal to understand the relative positions; the sketch is Ext. F. Apart from the sketch, there is the evidence on the point of not only the witnesses examined for the management but also of Khiron Pandit in reply to a question put by the enquiring officer. Further, from the evidence of the manager it appears that the distance from 29th level from where Narayan Modi had started with his loco to the junction which is at the 24th level, the distance is 750' and that the first 375' from the 29th level slopes downwards and that the next 375' upto 24th level is more or less horizontal, there being no gradient in that portion, and so if the loco had been driven at normal speed it would have been possible for the driver to stop it when he saw loco No. 5 protruding into the main line. The manager also stated that the place was sufficiently lighted with electric lights. It is clear, therefore, that Narayan Modi was not keeping a proper look out and could not therefore notice in time that loco No. 5 was protruding into the main line. He cannot therefore be absolved from the charge of negligence. On the charge of assaulting Khadan Mahato, the finding by the enquiring officer is supported by the evidence which he recorded at the enquiry. Accordingly, it is not possible for the tribunal to set aside the findings made by the enquiring officer. As regards the punishment of dismissal, it may be conceded that it is severer than it need have been, because to a certain extent Narayan Modi was misled by the light signal which was given by Khiron Pandit to proceed along the main line. In view of the circumstances, however, the sentence cannot be considered capriciously heavy and moreover, there is no indication of *mala fide* on the part of the management, and I am unable to hold, therefore, that there was victimisation only because the sentence was too severe.

9. My award, therefore, is that the dismissal by the management of Chinakuri 1 & 2 Pits colliery of Shri Narayan Modi, Loco driver with effect from 7th April, 1965, was not an act of victimisation and therefore the workman is not entitled to any relief.

(Sd.) S. K. Smt.,

Presiding Officer.

Dated, 12th June, 1967.

[No. 6/84/85-LRI.]

S.O. 2182.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudum Collieries, Andhra Pradesh, and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 14th June, 1967.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD.**PRESENT:**

Sri Mohammad Najmuddin, M.A., B.L., Chairman, Industrial Tribunal (C),
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 2 OF 1966

BETWEEN:

Workmen of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudium.

AND

The Employers of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Kothagudium.

APPEARANCES:

Messrs. K. Srinivasamurthy, N. Bhaskara Chary, Chief Personnel Officer,
and M. V. Ramakrishna Rao, Assistant Personnel Officer—for the
Employers.

AWARD

The Government of India in its Ministry of Labour & Employment had, by order No. 7/28/65-LRII dated 29th December 1965, referred this case to me for adjudication. The issue as per Schedule annexed to the Notification is this:—

Considering the profits made by the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudium, during the periods from 1st April 1962 to 31st March 1963 and from 1st April 1963 to 31st March 1964, whether the demand by the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, Kothagudium, and Andhra Pradesh Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Kothagudium, for profit sharing bonus to workmen of Kothagudium and Belampalli groups of Collieries of Singareni Collieries Company Limited, in addition to the quarterly bonus, is justified? If so, to what extent are the workmen eligible for profit sharing bonus?

2. The Singareni Collieries Workers' Union and the Andhra Pradesh Colliery Mazdoor Sangh are party to the reference. They filed separate statements of claim. That by the Workers Union is filed by and under the signature of Mr. Surya Rao, Treasurer of the said Union. That on behalf of the Mazdoor Sangh is filed by and under the signature of Mr. S. Rami Reddy who is the General Secretary of the Mazdoor Sangh. The Management filed counter.

3. The dispute stands posted to this day, i.e., 9th June, 1967, for enquiry. Mr. K. Srinivasamurthy, Mr. N. Bhaskara Chary, Chief Personnel Officer, and Mr. M. V. Ramakrishna Rao, Assistant Personnel Officer, are present. They represent the Management. They produced a Memorandum of Settlement dated 6th June 1967 entered into between the employers on the one side and by the representatives of the Singareni Collieries Workers Union and the Andhra Pradesh Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on the other. It is signed by Mr. V. L. Karwande, General Manager, Mr. M. Vasudevan, Deputy General Manager, and by Mr. N. Bhaskara Chary, Chief Personnel Officer, representing the Management. It is also signed by Mr. M. Kumariah and Mr. I. Surya Rao representing the Workers Union and by Mr. S. Narayana Reddy and Mr. Y. Sreeramamurthy representing the Mazdoor Sangh. I have perused the terms of settlement, and I find that the demands as per reference had been fairly met. I am satisfied that the settlement is fair between the parties.

4. Award is herewith passed in terms of the Memorandum of Settlement dated 6th June 1967, a copy whereof is appended hereto.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Tribunal, this the 9th day of June, 1967.

(Sd.) M. NAJMUDDIN,
Industrial Tribunal.

Memorandum of settlement arrived at in I. D. No. 2 of 1966 between the management of the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., and their workmen represented by (A) the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union and (B) The Andhra Pradesh Colliery Mazdoor Sangh under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, on 6th June 1967 in the office of the General Manager, S. C. Co. Ltd., Kothagudium Collieries.

Names of Parties:

Representing Management:

- Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Kothagu-
dium.
1. SRI V. L. KARWANDE, General Manager.
2. SRI M. VASUDEVAN, Dy. General Manager.
3. SRI N. BHASKARACHARY, Chief Personnel Officer.

Representing Workmen:

- (a) S. C. Workers' Union:
1. SRI M. KOMARAIHAH, General Secretary.
2. SRI I. SURVA RAO, Treasurer.
(b) A.P.C. Mazdoor Sangh:
1. SRI S. NARAYANA REDDY, Vice-President, State INTUC.
2. SRI Y. SRIRAMA MURTHY, Vice-President.

Short recital of the case.—Arising out of the claims put forth by the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union and the Andhra Pradesh Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, the Government of India, by their Notification No. 7/28/65-LR. II dated 29th December, 1965 referred the dispute relating to the payment of profit sharing bonus for the periods 1st January, 1962 to 31st March, 1963 and 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964 for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, on the following terms:—

“Considering the profits made by the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Kothagudium during the periods from 1st January 1962 to 31st March 1963 and from 1st April 1963 to 31st March 1964, whether the demand by the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union, Kothagudium and Andhra Pradesh Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Kothagudium, for profit sharing bonus to workmen of Kothagudium and Belampalli groups of collieries of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., in addition to the quarterly Bonus, is justified. If so, to what extent are the workmen eligible for profit sharing bonus?”

This case was registered as I.D. No. 2 of 1966 by the said Tribunal. In order to arrive at an amicable settlement, discussions were held by the parties and on 6th June 1967 a settlement was reached mutually on the following terms and conditions.

Terms of Settlement.

(1) In the light of the general principles followed in the decision of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad, dated 16th March 1967, in I.D. No. 25 of 1965 relating to the claim for profit sharing bonus for the year 1961, (which decision the parties have agreed to implement without going in Writ or Appeal before the High Court or Supreme Court), it has been agreed that:—

- (a) the payment of profit sharing bonus for the period 1st January 1962 to 31st March 1963 be made on the basis of 25 days basic wages, the basic wage of workers being reckoned as on 31st March 1963; and
- (b) the payment of profit sharing bonus for the period 1st April 1963 to 31st March 1964 be made on the basis of 15 days basic wages, the basic wage of workers being reckoned as on 31st March 1964.

(2) The Management have agreed that the payment of profit sharing bonus in respect of the period 1962-63 reckoned on the basis of para 1(a) above i.e. 25 days basic wages, be made during April, 1968. The Management also agreed that the payment of profit sharing bonus in respect of the period 1963-64 reckoned on the basis of para 1(b) above i.e. 15 days basic wages, be made during July, 1968.

(3) All the claims put forth by the Singareni Collieries Workers' Union and the Andhra Pradesh Colliery Mazdoor Sangh in the dispute and all the issues raised by them in this connection thus stand fully settled.

(4) The Parties agreed to pray the Hon'ble Industrial Tribunal (Central), Hyderabad to record this settlement of compromise and pass an award in terms of the settlement.

Signatures of Parties:

Representing Management:

1. Sd/- V. L. KARWANDE,
2. Sd/- M. VASUDEVAN,
3. Sd/- N. BHASKARACHARY,

Witnesses:

1. Sd/- M. V. RAMAKRISHNA RAO,
2. Sd/- CH. U. B. JAIBHANUDU,

Dated the 6th June, 1967
Kothagudium Collieries.

Representing Workmen:

(a) S. C. W. Union:

1. Sd/- M. KOMARAIHA,
2. Sd/- I. SURYA RAO,

(b) A. P. C. M. Sangh:

1. Sd/- S. NARAYANA REDDY,
2. Sd/- Y. SRIRAMA MURTHY,

(Sd.) M. NAJMUDDIN,
Industrial Tribunal.
[No. 7/28/65-LRII].

New Delhi, the 21st June 1967

S.O.2183.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Arbitrator, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Associated Cement Companies Limited, Kotma, and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 15th June, 1967.

ARBITRATION AWARD

In the matter of
Associated Cement Companies Limited, Kotma,
And

Their Workmen represented by the Kotma Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

Pursuant to an agreement between the parties dated 19th June 1964 referring the matters contained therein to the arbitration of Mr. F. Jeejeebhoy, last President, Labour Appellate Tribunal of India, residing at 'Firuz-Ara', 160, Queen's Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.

PRESSENT:

Mr. F. Jeejeebhoy, Barister-at-law, Arbitrator.

For the employers.—Mr. I. M. Nanavati, Advocate, Mr. G. L. Govil and Mr. M. S. Kapoor.

For the workmen.—Mr. K. B. Chougule, General Secretary, Kotma Colliery, Mazdoor Sangh, Kotma.

AWARD

Whereas by an agreement between the Associated Cement Companies Limited, Kotma, on the one hand and the workmen represented by the Kotma Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on the other, certain disputes pending between them, which had been referred by the Central Government to the adjudication of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Bombay, were withdrawn and referred to the arbitration of Mr. F. Jeejeebhoy, last President, Labour Appellate Tribunal of India, residing at 'Firuz-Ara', 160, Queen's Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1.

And whereas the parties had agreed that the decision of the said Arbitrator shall be binding on them;

And whereas the said agreement which was made under Section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 has been duly published by the Government of India in the Gazette of India of 11th July 1964 being S.O. No. 2442 at pages 2899 and 2900 with Annexures thereto;

And whereas the hearing of the said arbitration has been partly completed;

Now, therefore, I, the said Mr. F. Jeejeebhoy, Barrister-at-law, as such arbitrator do hereby make the following award in terms of the agreement of Reference relating to Item S.O. 497 at page 2802, viz. Whether transfer of Sarvashri Barkat Ali and Ramcharan of Loading Department to work as trammers is justified? If not, to what relief are they entitled?

Dated at Bombay, this 14th Day of June 1967.

F. JEEJEEBHROY,
Arbitrator.

Issue No. 3.—Reference No. 11 of 1964 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Bombay.

Arbitration under an Agreement dated 16th September 1964 under Section 10A sent to the Central Government which has been published by the Central Government in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(ii) dated 11th July 1964 et seq. This issue will be found at page 2092 concerning Sarvashri Barkat Ali and Ramcharan.

The original issue is:

"Whether the transfer of Sarvashri Barkat Ali and Ramcharan of the loading department to work as trammers is justified? If not, to what relief are they entitled?"

On 31st May 1965, in extension of the scope of this issue, the parties to this arbitration filed an application to the following effect:—That after the dispute as originally raised by the Union these two workmen had been retrenched by orders dated 25/28th December 1963, that the orders of retrenchment were consequent upon failure of these two workmen to accept the orders of transfer served upon them by the Company, which the Union considers to be illegal, and that in order to have a final adjudication of the dispute which started with the transfer orders and ended with retrenchment in the manner aforesaid, the parties jointly requested the arbitrator also to decide the question of the validity of the retrenchment so as to avoid any future dispute on the validity of the retrenchment."

The original issue is "Whether the transfer of Sarvashri Barkat Ali and Ramcharan of the Loading Department to work as trammers was justified, and if not, to what relief are they entitled" and the extended issue before me is "Whether the retrenchment of these two workmen by the Company consequent upon their refusal to accept work which the Company was offering was valid."

The facts are shortly these: The work of loading of coal into the railway wagons was mechanised at the Kotma Colliery with the introduction of mechanical shovels in early 1962. Consequent upon such mechanisation four loading mates (including the two workmen before me) became surplus to requirements. The principal work of the loading mates was to provide the necessary labour for the loading of coal into the railway wagons. All the four were in Category 11 and they became liable to retrenchment upon the introduction of this mechanisation. The Company, however, offered them alternative jobs which were then available, and which were jobs in which they had previously worked. Dashrath was offered the job of pump driver in Category III which he accepted; Ramprasad was offered the job of trammer which is in Category IV which he accepted. The two employees now before me—Barkat Ali and Ramcharan—were also offered the job of trammers in Category IV and were required to report for duty from 29th March 1963, but they refused to accept such alternate appointments. Certain correspondence thereafter followed. By letter of 29th March 1963 the Company wrote to these two workmen that consequent upon the abolition of manual loading the services of loading mates were no longer required in the wagon loading department, that these two workmen had become surplus to requirement in the wagon loading department, and that they were thereby transferred as trammers in Category IV in which capacity they had worked previously and had been paid as such. They were asked to report forthwith. By letter of 30th March 1963 Barkat Ali replied that he objected to the transfer because he had performed the work of loading supervisor although his designation was loading mate. He alleged that those who came to the loading department long after him got good positions and lifts and senior-most workers like him had been neglected; he also alleged that since his appointment in 1948 he had never worked underground and so was unable to work underground now. He mentioned that during his long service period he did all the routine work of a loading supervisor such as booking daily attendance, sending reports to the Time Office, supervising hand-loading of wagons, and the preparing of reports to be sent to the Time Office, etc.; also that in the absence of weigh-bridge clerk he did the work in his place, and after the death of Tiwari he applied for the post of loading supervisor but was not given the vacancy, and so on. He regretted his inability to accept the transfer order to the post of a trammer and wanted to be transferred to "a suitable job". The reply of Ramcharan dated 1st April, 1963 is on similar lines and he also claimed that he had been doing work of a loading supervisor although he had not been paid for it. The Manager of the Colliery replied by letter of 12th April, 1963 stating that in the first instance it was not admitted that these two workmen had performed the duties of loading supervisor or a weigh-bridge clerk, that Ramcharan had joined the Colliery as a loading mazdoor and subsequently for the past seven years he was employed as a mate; and at the end of the last year he was offered the post of an office peon which he refused. It is therefore surprising that he should now have

a grievance that someone else had been selected as the peon. The Company appreciated his abjection to serve underground, but the Company said that they had records to prove that he had regularly worked during several months on various days as a surface trammer and had been paid difference in wages for employment in higher category; and in view of his objection to work underground the management was agreeable that he should be employed purely as surface trammer, subject however that there would be no underground allowance. The Manager's reply to Barkat Ali was more or less in the same terms and the management added "It has been admitted by you elsewhere that you had performed duties as surface trammer and you had been paid the difference in wages for such employment in a higher capacity. Such difference of wages had been paid to you from month to month on days when due to nil wagon allotment you were given alternative employment on the surface as trammer." In his case also the Company was agreeable that he should be employed exclusively on the surface as a surface trammer but he would not be entitled to underground allowance. The two workmen declined these offers, and on 8th May, 1963 the management wrote to them that if they were not prepared to accept the employment which was offered they would be retrenched.

Barkat Ali by his letter (Exhibit 132 K. C.) said "It is not possible for me to work as surface trammer because during this long service period I have done different works of loading supervisor also. The claim had been brought to the notice of the management a number of times but with no effect. * * * * However today the work as surface trammer is not in any way acceptable to me and I therefore refuse the same."

Ramcharan by his letter (Exhibit 131 K. C.) says that: "I have to inform you that although I am lifting tokens and reporting to my own department for work I am entitled to aggregate wages for the entire period of this forced idleness as I have been refused by the loading foreman to do our usual work." The obvious comment as regards these letters is that the work in the loading department to the knowledge of these two persons had come to an end and these two persons had refused alternative appointment which they had been offered. As to whether they were in the category of loading supervisor is a subject with which I will hereafter deal.

On the question of their working as loading supervisors, there is no evidence whatsoever that they did so, beyond their assertions. They admit that they did not receive at any time wages for working as loading supervisors, although the work of loading supervisors is a separate category. If they had imposed themselves as loading supervisors on their subordinates, the matter was bound to come to the notice of the management but nothing like that occurred; and their contention that they did not know who paid them for their supervisory work, but that it was paid, has nothing to support it, since it is not known whether they were in fact paid as alleged or on what grounds they were paid as loading supervisors and by whom. The Company did not pay them for supervisory work and if they had so done their records would have shown it. The material fact, however, is that the Company never engaged them as loading supervisors nor had the Company ever recognised them as loading supervisors or paid them as such. Barkat Ali says that his case is the same as Ramcharan's. Ramcharan says that between 29th March, 1963 and 25th December, 1963 the two of them regularly lifted tokens but were not provided with work as mates and that they had never done trammers work; that during this period they worked as supervisors of trammers and they were paid tramping allowance, and he does not know how he worked as supervisor of trammers and not as a trammer; he received trammers' allowance and does not know why the management gave him trammers' allowance. He is unable to say why in Exhibit 122 K. L. it was not mentioned that they should get the emoluments of supervisors of trammers. He did not apply for this trammers allowance for June and July 1962 and he agrees that in Exhibit 128 K. C. it is not mentioned that he was asking for allowance as head trammer. He is unable to say what allowance he received but whatever he was given he received. If Exhibit 129 K. C. shows that he received Rs. 12.30 P. for thirty days for June, July and August 1962 it must be correct. In reply to the arbitrator he said that after mechanisation the two of them and some loaders were at times sent as trammers but the two of them did not work as trammers but as supervisors of trammers.

In this connection the Company draws attention to Exhibit 117 K.L. It is an office order signed by the Manager on 29th March 1963 and it is addressed to these two employees. The letter says: "You are hereby informed that both of you are surplus to our requirement in the wagon loading department and you are both hereby transferred as trammers in category IV in which you have worked and been paid before previously." The reply of the Union is Exhibit

118 K.L. It was written by the Union and it is significant that there is no denial there that these two workmen had previously at times worked as trammers. Barkat Ali says that he told the Union that he had never worked as a trammer, but Exhibit 118 K.L. had been read out to him and explained by the Union before he signed it. Similarly with regard to reference in Exhibit 127 K.C. written to him by the management that he had admitted elsewhere that he had performed the duties of surface trammer and had been paid the difference in wages for employment in that category, Barkat Ali says that he did tell the Union that this statement was untrue and he cannot explain why the Union did not write accordingly. He admits that no one had given him authority letter to act as supervisor as he claims to have acted. He says that there was no check on mates in the loading supervisors and they used to come alternatively in the second and third shifts and no one had given him authority by letter to act as a supervisor nor had Ramcharan got it. Barkat Ali says that there were no wagon loaders at the time he was giving evidence; whenever necessary casual labourers were employed.

It seems clear to me that neither these two persons had done any work as supervisors as they claim to have done. They were never paid by the Company to do any supervisory work, and they admit that: "We two, myself and Ramcharan, did not do trammer's work, but we made shale pickers and wagon shunters do their work. This used to be done when the wagons were not being loaded", and Ramcharan in his evidence says: "Trammer supervisor is the raising-in-charge. The raising-in-charge was supervising underground. I supervise on the surface. I used to look after my men. When I was asked to become a trammer the Company made the supervisor to supervise my gang. After the shovels came into existence myself and Barkat Ali and some other loaders were sent out tramming, not regularly but at times. Barkat Ali and I did not work as trammers but made our gang work as trammers. The gang consisted of five shale pickers, and five wagon shunters. Barkat Ali and I would supervise at two points, namely, at the loading point and haulage track. I see from Exhibit 137 K.C. (written by him) dated 6th July 1962 that including myself and Barkat Ali there were six persons working on that day. I do not mean to say that I and Barkat Ali were supervising the other four. Only one of the two of us was supervising and the other one was at the loading site." In answer to a question he replied: "I do not remember making presentee reports like Exhibit 137 K.C. We were getting tramming allowance based on such reports. I cannot explain it, but it is so that although one of us was at the loading point both got tramming allowance. Exhibit 138 K. C. is in my handwriting. It is correct that in Exhibit 138 K.C. the words "trammers difference" have been written by me against the names of all including mine." But, as I said before, he agrees that trammer's supervisor is the raising-in-charge, supervising underground; he adds he supervised on the surface.

These matters are being referred to because of the contention of these two workmen that they should have been offered something higher than the work of trammer, even though they were given the assurance that they would not be required to work underground, subject however to their not claiming underground allowance. I have examined the position carefully and in my view it is clear that the offer of the trammer's job on the surface was a fair offer by the Company upon the loading department being abolished owing to mechanisation, and I hold that the contentions which have been raised by the two workmen against accepting it, namely, that they were not merely workmen but supervisors of workmen, is not well founded. I was told that the trammer's scale is 1.25—1.79, whereas the scale of loading mate was 1.09—1.39.

I will now refer to the additional issue which has been raised, namely, Issue No. 3; the parties have jointly requested me to decide the question of the validity of the actual retrenchment. It is the contention of these two workmen that the requirements of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act were not observed in and about the process of retrenchment. By Exhibit 133 K.C. which is a letter of the management dated 5th October 1963 (identical letters having been sent to both workmen) the Company stated "You are hereby given a fortnight's time for finally reporting as surface trammer, failing which you would be definitely retrenched with full retrenchment benefits under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. If on the expiry of the said 14 days time with effect from the date of this letter you fail to report for duty, your retrenchment will be effected." In the same letter the Company denied that these workmen had done the work of a loading supervisor and said that such claims were devoid of substance and basis, and the Company regretted that no posts of tub writers, tub checker, raising-in-charge, or watchman were available, and

that these workmen's insinuations that these posts were given only to the favourites of the management were uncalled for and baseless. As to this last allegation there is no evidence to sustain the charge made by these two workmen against the management.

The workmen refused to accept the work offered to them, and were picking up tokens, but doing no work. The Company thereupon issued orders of retrenchment which were signed on 25th December 1963 but which went out for service on the parties on 27th December 1963. As regards service of these notices the personnel officer at Kotma has given evidence. He said: "We keep a peon book for letters despatched by us. It is maintained in due course of business. If an addressee refused to accept service of the letter a note is made to that effect in the peon book. The peon himself does it. If he is not literate he gets a clerk to do it. (Exhibit 417 is one of these books) * * * * Exhibit 417-A is the page where entries are made in regard to Ramcharan and Barkat Ali and the notes against them made show "tendered and refused". The entries have been made by one V. Kutin the peon. I know his handwriting. Copies of these letters were simultaneously sent by registered post and an endorsement has been made in respect of each of the two persons by the peon. I produce the letters and the registered acknowledgements 418, 418-A, 419 and 419-A. There were two payment vouchers prepared for them with a copy each and if they had come the amount would have been paid to them. * * * * The letters were entered for despatch on 27th. Barkat Ali was not available on 27th December 1963. These payment vouchers were prepared on 27th December 1963."

I have come to the conclusion that having regard to the facts and circumstances the Company was justified in retrenching these two workmen who were offered alternate jobs of a character which they had previously done and the emoluments of which were not less than what the workmen had been receiving. Furthermore the requirements of Section 25F were duly fulfilled in or about the actual retrenchment of these two persons. They were retrenched with immediate effect, and the workmen were offered in lieu of one month's notice, wages for the period of the notice, as also retrenchment compensation, by way of the same letter. Barkat Ali was not available on 27th December, 1963, and the letter was presented to him again on the following morning at 9:30 a.m. when he refused to accept it. (See Exhibit 419). As regards Ramcharan, he refused to accept the letter when it was presented at 11.30 A.M. on 27th December, 1963. According to the usual practice copies of these letters were sent by registered post with acknowledgment due and they were duly received by these workmen. (See postal acknowledgments Exhibits 418A and 419A.)

I can see no violation of Section 25F in or about these notices or of the tender of the money by the Company which is obligatory under Section 25F. Surely it cannot be said that a workman could render retrenchment impossible by the simple process of evading the notice embodying the requirements of Section 25F. That is what both these workmen have tried to do, and I cannot hold that the legislature could have intended that a refusal to receive the notice would invalidate everything that had been done in accordance with Section 25F. The date of retrenchment was given and it was accompanied by Exhibit 420 and 420A and Exhibits 421 and 421A tendering payment under Section 25F in clear and unambiguous terms. In this there was nothing wrong. Exhibits 420 and 421 are "General cash payment vouchers" of the Company and they state the amount in words, to be paid to the respective workman, "on account of retrenchment benefit etc., * * * and wages in lieu of one month's notice under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, plus compensation under Section 25B."

I hold that all the requirements of Section 25F have been duly observed and there is nothing wrong with the retrenchment which has been effected. To hold that a workman's refusal or delay in acceptance of the letter of retrenchment nullifies the retrenchment would be, in my opinion, a travesty of Section 25F. Their Lordships of the Supreme Court have dealt with the purport and objective of Section 25F in recent decisions; and the view that I am taking is based upon their Lordships observations.

I therefore hold that there is no substance in this claim. I answer the original issue in the affirmative; and as to the issue "Whether the retrenchment of these two workmen by the Company consequent upon their refusal to accept work which the Company was offering was valid" I answer this issue to the effect that their retrenchment was duly effected in accordance with law and in compliance with Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act and was valid.

The two workmen in this reference are not entitled to any reliefs under the two issues of this reference.

Now therefore I make the above award this the 10th of June 1967 at Bombay.

F. JEEJEEBHOY, Arbitrator.

[No. 8/109/64-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1967

S.O.2184.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Additional Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the B. Roy's Ramkanali Colliery, P.O. Katrasgarh (Dhanbad) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 17th June, 1967.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

In the matter of a Reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 10 OF 1967

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the B. Roy's Ramkanali Colliery, Post Office, Katrasgarh, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao.—Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers.—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri K. L. Paul, Advocate.

STATE: Bihar

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 13th June, 1967

AWARD

The Central Government being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the B. Roy's Ramkanali Colliery, Post Office Katrasgarh, Dist. Dhanbad and their workmen, by its order No. 2/21/64-LRII, dated the 25th March 1964 referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed thereto. The schedule is extracted below:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Messrs B. Roy's Ramkanali Colliery were justified in dismissing Shri Sudhir Kumar Choubey, Overman, from service of the Colliery? If not, to what relief is the workmen entitled?"

2. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad registered the Reference as reference No 33 of 1964 on its file. Parties filed statements of demands. While it was pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad the proceeding was transferred to this Tribunal, by the Central Government by its Order No. 8/25/67-LRII, dated 8th May 1967 under Sec. 33(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Consequently, the reference is renumbered on the file of this Tribunal as Reference No. 10 of 1967.

3. The workman is represented by Shri K. L. Paul, Advocate and the management by Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate. On 7th June 1967 nine documents are filed on behalf of the workman and seventeen on behalf of the management. By consent of parties Exts. W1 to W9 and M1 to M17 are marked. At the request of Shri K. L. Paul, Advocate for the workman the case is adjourned to 8th June 1967. On this day the workman is present in person and the management

brought Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate. Parties have filed a petition stating that the industrial dispute under reference has been amicably settled on the terms mentioned in the petition and that an award be passed in terms of the compromise.

4. The substance of the terms is that the workman, Shri Sudhir Kumar Choubey has already secured a job in another colliery, that he is no longer interested in his reinstatement at B. Roy's Ramkanali Colliery, that he has received all dues from the employers to his satisfaction and there is no other claim or demand against the employer on any other account and that his dismissal by the employer B. Roy's Ramkanali Colliery will stand.

5. The compromise petition is duly verified. Having gone through the terms, I consider them fair and reasonable and, as such, I accept the compromise petition. The compromise petition is annexure 'A'.

6. I, therefore, make the award in terms of the compromise and submit it to the Central Government under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO, Presiding Officer.

ANNEXURE "A"

Before the Presiding Officer,

Central Government Additional Industrial Tribunal Dhanbad.

REFERENCE NO. 10 OF 1967

C.G.I.T. No. 33 of 1964

Employer's relation to B. Roy Ramkanali Colliery, P.O. Katrasgarh, Dt. Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen

The humble petition on behalf of the Employees and the Workmen concerned namely Sri Sudhir Kumar Choubey.

Most respectfully sheweth:—

1. That without prejudice to the contentions of the parties stated in the respective written statements the above Reference has been amicably settled on the following terms:—

(a) That Sri Sudhir Kumar Choubey, the workman concerned has already secured a job in other colliery and is no longer interested for his re-instatement at B. Roy's Ramkanali Colliery.

(b) That the dismissal of Sri Sudhir Kumar Choubey will stand.

(c) That Sri Sudhir Kumar Choubey has received all dues from the employers amicably and there is no other claim or demand against the employers on any other accounts.

(d) That there is no existing Industrial Dispute between Sri Sudhir Kumar Choubey and their workmen which needs adjudication by the Hon'ble Tribunal.

It is therefore humbly prayed that this compromise may be recorded and an Award passed in terms thereof.

(Sd.) SUDHIR KUMAR CHOUBEY, (workman concerned).

8-6-67.

K. L. PAUL,
Advocate.

For Employers.
(Sd.) Illegible.
Manager,
Ram Kanali Colliery.

S. S. MUKHERJEE,
Advocate.

APPENDIX I

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

REFERENCE NO. 10 OF 1967

Employers in relation to the
B. Roy's Ramkanali Colliery,
Post Office: Katrasgarh,
Dist. Dhanbad.

And

Their Workmen.

List of Documents Admitted in Evidence for the Employer

Distinguishing mark or number.	Description of document & date.	Date of admission.	Whether ad- mitted by consent or on proof.	Proved by.
Ext. M 1	Letter dt. 21-11-63 by the Manager to Shri Choubey.	7-6-67	Admitted.	
Ext. M2	Sri Choubey's letter to Manager dt. 27-11-63	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M3	Chargesheet dt. 29-11-63 to Sri Choubey	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M4	Sri Choubey's letter to Manager dt. 30-11-63.	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M5	Manager's letter to Sri Choubey dt. 2-12-63.	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M6	Reply of chargesheet dt. 29-11-63	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M7	Letter dt. 16-12-63 to Shri Choubey by the Enquiry Officer.	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M8	Letter dt. 17-12-63 to Shri Choubey by the Enquiry Officer.	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M9	Letter to Enquiring Officer by Shri Choubey dt. 17-12-63.	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M10	Proceeding of the Departmental enquiry along with the remark of the Enquiring Officer dt. 24-12-63.	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M11	Decision of the Proprietor regarding dismissal of Shri Choubey dt. 27-12-63,	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M12	Dismissal letter dt. 27-12-63 by the Manager to Sri Choubey.	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M13	Overman's daily report book containing the inspection report of 11 seam quarry for the period from 30-12-63 to 18-11-63	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M14	Attendance Register of 11 seam	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M15	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M16	Owner's letter dt. 29-4-63	Do.	Do.	
Ext. M17	Letter of warning to Shri Choubey dt. 2-5-63.	Do.	Do.	

List of Documents Admitted in Evidence for the Workmen.

Ext. W1	Letter dated 1-1-64	7-6-67	Admitted.
Ext. W2	Letter dt. 27-12-63	Do.	Do.
Ext. W3	Letter dt. 3-12-63	Do.	Do.
Ext. W4	Letter dt. 25-4-63	Do.	Do.
Ext. W5	Letter dt. 19-11-63	Do.	Do.
Ext. W6	Letter dt. 21-11-63	Do.	Do.

Distinguishing mark or number.	Description of document & date.	Date of admission.	Whether admitted by consent or on proof.	Proved
Ext. W7	Letter dt. 27-II-63	7-6-67	Admitted.	
xt. W8	Chargesheet dt. 29-II-63	Do.	Do.	
Ext. W9	Letter dt. 29-8-63	Do.	Do.	

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer,
Central Government Additional
Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

APPENDIX II

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL DHANBAD.

REFERENCE No. 10 OF 1967

Employers in relation to the B. Boy's Ramkanali Colliery, Post Office: Katrasgarh, Dist. Dhanbad

And

Their Workmen

List of Witness examined for the employer

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination.
Nil	Nil	Nil

List of Witness Examined for the Workmen

No. of witness	Name of witness	Date of examination
Nil	Nil	Nil

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer,
Central Government
Additional Industrial Tribunal,
Dhanbad.

[No. 2/21/64-LRII.]

S.O. 2185.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Singareni Collieries Company, Limited, Ramakrishnapur Division, Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th June, 1967.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, (C), ANDHRA PRADESH,
HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Sri Mohammad Najmuddin, M.A., B.L., Chairman, Industrial Tribunal (C),
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 39 OF 1966.

BETWEEN:

Workmen of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Ramakrishnapur Division,

AND

The Management of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Ramakrishnapur Division.

APPEARANCES:

Workmen remained absent.

Sri M. Shyam Mohan, Personnel Officer—for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India in its Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour & Employment) had, by order No. 7/28/66-LRII, dated 20th July, 1967, referred this dispute to me for adjudication. The issue as per schedule annexed to the notification is this:—

Whether the demand of the fillers of Gang Nos. 3 & 4 of R. K. 1 Incline for grant of wages for the detention period upto 5-30 a.m. in addition to the wages for six tubs filled in, during the third shift on 6th December, 1965 is justified? If so, to what relief are the fillers entitled?

2. The Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, is party to the reference. A copy of the demand was received with the reference. The Management filed counter. The claimants replied to it by a rejoinder. The case finally came up for enquiry to this date. i.e. 14th June, 1967. Parties were intimated accordingly by notice under Certificate of Posting. Mr. Shyam Mohan, Personnel Officer, representing the Management is present in participate in the enquiry, following receipt of notice. So should the Mazdoor Sangh also have received notice of enquiry this day. Any one on behalf of the claimants is not present. There is no representation or communication from the Sangh. That being so, there is no reason why I should wait any longer by way of a further adjournment. I would proceed to dispose of the case.

3. It will be noticed that the onus of proof under the issue in the reference is upon the claimants. It is they who to start with should let in evidence in discharge of the onus that is upon them. They have not done so. They have not proved their case. Therefore my finding under the issue is that the demand of the fillers of Gang Nos. 3 and 4 of R.K. 1 Incline for grant of wages for the detention period upto 5-30 a.m. in addition to the wages for the six tubs filled in, during the third shift of 6th December 1965, is not justified. It follows, therefore, that they are not entitled to any relief in this behalf.

Award passed accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Tribunal, this the 14th day of June, 1967.

(Sd.) M. NAJMUDDIN,
Industrial Tribunal.
[No. 7/28/66-LRII.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 24th June 1967

S.O. 2186.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Angarpathra Colliery of East Angarpathra Colliery Company (P) Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh (Dhanbad), and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (i) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Additional Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under Section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (i) Whether the dismissal of Shri Anwar Khan, Miner, with effect from 28th January, 1967, by the management of Angarpathra Colliery of Messrs East Angarpathra Colliery Company (P) Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh (Dhanbad) was justified?
- (ii) If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/66/67-LRII.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 20th June 1967

S.O. 2187.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the factories specified in the table hereto annexed, which are under the control of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, are training and research institutions of non-commercial character and that the employees thereof are in receipt of benefits similar to those provided under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in continuation of the exemption granted under the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 1818 dated the 10th June 1966 the Central Government hereby exempts the said factories from all the provisions of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 11th June, 1967.

TABLE

1. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.
2. Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi.
3. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.
4. Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.
5. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
6. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
7. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.
8. Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad.
9. Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad (Deccan).
10. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta.
11. National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.
12. Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun (U.P.).

[File No. 6/21/66/HI].

New Delhi, the 21st June 1967

S.O. 2188.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that Tamilnad Sarvodaya Sangh, Charkha Works, was situated in Srivilliputhur area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Ramnad in the State of Madras;

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employers' special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. 6/23/66/HI, dated 5th March, 1966;

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Srivilliputhur area in the district of Ramnad in the State of Madras has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the schedule appended to the said notification in the entries against serial No. 5 relating to "Ramnad" the entry Srivilliputhur in column 3 and the entry against it in column 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/10/67/HI-II.]

S.O. 2189.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factory namely, Hangar No. 6 Juhu Airport, maintenance Section of the Department of Aviation, Bombay, in an implemented area, hereby exempts the said factory from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under chapter VA of the said Act for a period of one year up to and including the 30th January, 1968.

[No. F. 6/17/67-H-I.]

S.O. 2190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factory namely the Cottage Industries and Textile Training Institute, Nagpur, in an implemented area exempts the said factory from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under chapter VA of the said Act for a further period up to and including the 1st June, 1968.

[No. F. 6/20/66-HI.]

S.O. 2191.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts the Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur from all the provisions of the said Act except Chapter VA for the period up to and including the 9th October, 1967.

[No. F. 6(44)/65-HI.]

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1967

S.O. 2192.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that the Ramnathapuram Cooperative Spinning Mill Limited was situated in Srivilliputhur area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Ramnad in the State of Madras.

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employers' special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. 6/113/63/HI, dated the 23rd March 1964;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Srivilliputhur area in the district of Ramnad in the State of Madras has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification namely:—

In the schedule appended to the said notification in the entries against serial No. 2 relating to "Ramnad", the entry "Srivilliputhur" in Column 3 and the entry against it in Column 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/10/67/HI-I.]

New Delhi, the 23rd June 1967

S.O. 2193.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that Harilal Bhikubhai & Co. was situated in Ranoli area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Baroda in the State of Gujarat.

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employers' special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 137 dated 9th January 1962.

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Panoli area in the district of Baroda in the State of Gujarat has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification namely:—

In the schedule appended to the said notification in the entries against serial No. 4 relating to Baroda, the entry "Ranoli" in column 3 and the entry against it in column 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/14/67-HI-I].

S.O. 2194.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs R. R. R. and Sons, B-94, Cotton Exchange Building, Opposite Cotton Green Station, Cotton Green, Bombay-33 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. 8/43/67/PF-II.]

S.O. 2195.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment Messrs Assam State Co-operative Union, Gauhati, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1966.

[No. 8/61/67/PF-II.]

S.O. 2196.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Bharat Pencil Agencies, Barar House, 237—243, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay-3 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment;

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of February, 1967.

[No. 8/64/67/PF-II.]

S.O. 2197.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Unit Printers, Darbar Gopaldas Desai Road, New Avenue, Kothi, Baroda-1, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of May, 1967.

[No. 8/70/67-PF-II.]

S.O. 2198.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Tool Room Shop, C-14, Industrial Estate, Ambathur, Madras-58, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1967.

[No. 8/71/67-PF.II.]

S.O. 2199.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Ambiga Valley Tea Factory, Karumbalam, The Nilgiris, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment with effect from the 1st July, 1967.

[No. 8/73/67-PF.II.]

S.O. 2200.—Whereas Shri R. P. Sood, Provident Fund Inspector for the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi has been transferred to the Uttar Pradesh Region;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 1362, dated the 17th April, 1963, namely:—

In the said notification, for the words "Sarvashri R. P. Sood and T. K. Venkataraman to be Inspectors", the words "Shri T. K. Venkataraman to be an Inspector" shall be substituted.

[No. 20(68)/64-PFI.]

New Delhi, the 26th June 1967

S.O. 2201.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that—

1. Gujarat Woollen Felt Mills
2. M/s Trikamlal Nagardas Patel

AND

1. Burmah Shell Installation
2. Kathlawar Metal & Tin Works Pvt. Ltd.
3. ESSO Standard Eastern Inc. Terminal

were situated in Ranoli and Port Okha areas which were sparse areas (that is, areas whose insurable populations were less than 500 each) in the districts of Baroda and Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat.

And, whereas by virtue of their location in sparse areas, the aforesaid factories were granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in these areas by the Central Government in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2849 dated the 30th September, 1963.

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the areas the districts of Baroda and Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat has now exceeded 500, and they are no longer sparse areas;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification namely:—

In the schedule appended to the said notification—

- (1) in the entries against serial No. 4 relating to Baroda, the entry "Ranoli" in column 3 and entries against it in column 4 shall be omitted,
- (2) serial No. 7 relating to Jamnagar and all the entries against it shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/14/67-HI/II.]

S.O.2202.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that M/s Carborundum Universal Ltd., was situated in Okha area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat;

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of employer's special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in this Department notification No. 6(14)/67-H1 dated 8th March, 1967;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Okha area in the district of Jamnagar in the State of Gujarat has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification namely:—

In the schedule appended to the said notification serial no. 4 (relating to Jamnagar) and all the entries against it shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/14/67-H1/III.]

S.O. 2203.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that—

1. M/s. Popular Industries Ltd.
2. M/s. Silchar Electric Supply.
3. M/s. Surma Valley Engineering Works.
4. M/s. Shew Shankar Rice Mills.
5. M/s. K.S.C.M.C. Oil Mills.
6. M/s. Eastern Motors Ltd.
7. M/s. Cachar Motor Works.
8. M/s. Cachar National Agency.

were situated in Silchar area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Cachar in the State of Assam,

And, whereas by virtue of their location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factories were granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment notification No. S.O. 845 dated the 16th March, 1962.

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Silchar area in the district of Cachar in the State of Assam has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification namely:—

In the Schedule to the said notification, in the entries relating to Cachar, the entry "Silchar" in column 3 and the entries against it in column 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/35/67-HI-II.]

S.O. 2204.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that Messrs Excelsior Engineering Works (P) Ltd., was situated in Silchar area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Cachar in the State of Assam,

And, whereas by virtue of its location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factory was granted exemption from the payment of the employer's special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment, F. No. 6(77)/63-HI dated the 24th March, 1963;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Silchar area in the district of Cachar in the State of Assam has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification namely:—

In the schedule to the said notification, in the entries relating to "Cachar", the entry "Silchar" in column 3 and the entry against it in column 4 shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/35/67-HI-III.]

S.O. 2205.—Whereas the Central Government was satisfied that—

(1) Messrs Union Flour Mills.

(2) Messrs Kiran Industry were situated in Silchar area which was a sparse area (that is, an area whose insurable population was less than 500) in the district of Cachar in the State of Assam;

And, whereas by virtue of their location in a sparse area, the aforesaid factories were granted exemption from the payment of the employers' special contribution under section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) until enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the Act in that area by the Central Government in the Department of Labour and Employment notification No. S.O. 882 dated the 7th March, 1967;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the insurable population of the Silchar area in the district of Cachar in the State of Assam has now exceeded 500, and it is no longer a sparse area;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 73-F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the said notification namely:—

In the schedule to the said notification, Serial No. 2 (relating to Cachar) and the entries there-against shall be omitted.

[No. F. 6/35/67-HI-IV.]

S.O. 2206.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. N. Banerjee to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme framed thereunder in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil-field or a controlled industry.

[No. 18(3)/67-PF-I.]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, 22nd June 1967

S.O. 2207.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 1314 dated the 7th April, 1967 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) at page 1432, in line 41 for "28th" read "29th".

[File No. 6/7/66-HI.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1967

S.O. 2208.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to (1) Visakhapatnam Stevedores Association, Visakhapatnam (2) Messrs E. C. Bose and Company (P) Limited Visakhapatnam (3) Messrs G. S. Murty, Ch. Agastayya & Company Visakhapatnam (4) Messrs K. Ramabrahman and Sons (Private) Limited, Visakhapatnam (5) Messrs La Rive and Company, Visakhapatnam (6) Messrs Roy and Chatterjee and Company (Private) Limited,

Visakhapatnam (7) Messrs Sarat Chatterjee and Company (Private) Limited, Visakhapatnam and (8) Messrs. V. Dhanareddy & Co., Visakhapatnam and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 13th June, 1967. BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD PRESENT:

Sri Mohammad Najmuddin, M.A., B.L. Chairman Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 2 OF 1967

BETWEEN:

Workmen of certain Companies of Visakhapatnam.

AND

Employers of certain Companies of Visakhapatnam

AWARD

The Government of India in its Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation (Department of Labour & Employment) had, by order No. 28(111)/66-LRIV dated 29th December 1966, referred this case to me for adjudication. The issue as per Schedule to the Notification is this:—

Whether the demand for payment of bonus under the payment of Bonus Act, 1965 (21 of 1965) for the year 1964 to the Boat Handling workers employed at Visakhapatnam Port is justified? If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

2. Seven Stevedores Companies of Visakhapatnam are party to the reference as well as their Association called Visakhapatnam Stevedores Association, Visakhapatnam. The President, Dock Workers Union, Visakhapatnam, is party to the reference. After this reference was received in this Office the dispute was numbered here as I.D. No. 2/1967. Notice dated 7th February 1967 was sent by this Office to the President, Dock Workers Union, Visakhapatnam, calling upon him to file statement of claims on or before 24th February 1967. Any statement of claims was not received. Therefore a further notice dated 1st March was sent to him giving him further time for filing statement of claims on or before 13th March 1967. Thereupon the President, Dock Workers Union, wrote letter dated 8th March to say that he was unable to understand the notice as to in respect of which reference it was and that if he was enlightened about it he would be able to file a statement of claims. By letter dated 15th March I replied to the above letter from the President, Dock Workers Union. Although he should have a copy of the reference with him, I sent to him a copy of the reference along with my letter dated 15th March 1967. In that letter I directed that the statement of claims should be filed on or before 5th April 1967, but it was not filed. Under date 5th April 1967 the following is the note I made on the proceedings sheet:—

Claims statement not received despite letter dated 15th March despatched on 18th March from the Tribunal to Mr. B. G. M. A. Narsing Rao, President, Dock Workers Union, in reply to his letter dated 8th March. Nothing further is heard from him by way of any request for extension of time to file claims statement. Therefore I am not waiting any further for the claims statement. For counter, if any, from the Management—26th April 1967.

Copy of this notice to the Management shall also be sent to Mr. Narsing Rao under Certificate of Posting.

The notice referred to above is dated 11th April and was despatched on 12th April with copy to the President, Dock Workers Union. The reason for my directing to the President, Dock Workers Union, copy of that notice was to see if any response would be forthcoming from him even at that stage. There is none. The employers did not file any counter despite two successive notices the last of which was dated 16th May 1967. They acknowledged it by letter dated 27th May from the Honorary Secretary of the Visakhapatnam Stevedores Association. Therein it is stated that any question of submitting a counter statement does not arise for the reason that the employers did not receive a copy of any statement of claims submitted by the President, Dock Workers Union.

3. As I said earlier, any statement of claims has not been filed on behalf of the Dock Workers Union. I had called upon the employers to file counter, if any. They have not filed any counter because any statement of claims has not been filed by the claimants. Any question of filing counter by the employers

would arise after the statement of claims had been submitted by the claimants. Even so, I had given a chance to the employers to make a statement, if any. They are not making any statement or filing any counter because there is no statement of claims from the employees. The stand taken by them is correct.

4 Going back to the issue as per Annexure to the Notification it is seen that the onus of proving the claim is upon the claimant-workmen. They have not filed any statement of claims, nor have they let in any kind of evidence in respect thereof. As the onus under this issue is upon the claimants, and since they have defaulted as above said, my finding under it is that the demand for payment of bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act 1965 (Act 21/1965) for the year 1964 to the boat handling workers employed at Visakhapatnam Port has not been established, and therefore it should be held that the same is not justified.

Award passed accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Tribunal, this the 5th day of June, 1967.

(Sd.) M. NAJMUDDIN

Industrial Tribunal.

[No. 28(111)/66-LR-IV.]

New Delhi, the 24th June 1967

S.O. 2209.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank Limited, New Delhi and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 20th June, 1967.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI.
PRESENT:

Shri Anand Narain Kaul, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi.

31st May, 1967.

REFERENCE C. G. I. D. No. 7 of 1966.

BETWEEN

The management of Punjab National Bank Ltd. H. O. Parliament Street, New Delhi.

AND

Their workmen Shri Shiv Pal Singh, Godown Keeper, Branch Office Pipal Mandi, Agra.

Shri H. C Jain—for the management.

Shri Bhardwaj—for the workmen.

AWARD

By S.O. dated 18th July, 1966, the Central Government has referred to this Tribunal for adjudication an Industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Punjab National Bank Limited and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule as follows:—

"Whether the management of Punjab National Bank Limited is justified in treating Shri Shiv Pal Singh, Godown Keeper as a temporary employee and ultimately stopping him from work with effect from the 21st April, 1965. If not, to what relief is the aforesaid workman entitled?"

2. After the respective written statements and some documents had been filed by the parties and admissions and denials had been recorded and when the case was fixed for further proceedings, Shri C.L. Bhardwaj, General Secretary of the Employees' Association made a statement that the union does not press the claim. In view of this statement of Shri Bhardwaj, I have no alternative but to pass an award to the effect that the claim of the workmen stands rejected, on account of not being pressed.

(Sd.) ANAND NARAIN KAUL,

The 31st May, 1967.

Central Government Industrial Tribunal,
Delhi.

[No. F. 51/(1)/66-LR-IV.]

S.O. 2210.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Delhi in the matter of a complaint under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Parshotam Lal Khanna of the National Bank of Lahore Limited, Delhi which was received by the Central Government on the 20th June, 1967.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DELHI
PRESENT:

Shri Anand Narain Kaul, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Delhi.
18th May 1967.

COMPLAINT U/S. 33A OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT. 1947.

COMPLAINT. I. D. No. 63 OF 1962

IN

Reference No. 1 of 1960, of the National Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) Bombay.

Shri Parshotam Lal Khanna, 946, Gali Tota Maida, Behind Novelty Cinema, Delhi—*Complainant.*

Vs

The management of the National Bank of Lahore Ltd., Head Office Daryaganj, Delhi—*Respondent.*

Shri S. K. Verma for Dr. Anand Parkash—for the respondent.
None on behalf of the complainant.

AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by Shri Parshotam Lal Khanna, an employee of the National Bank of Lahore Ltd., Head Office, Daryaganj, Delhi (to be referred to hereinafter as the Bank). The complaint, which is dated the 14th February, 1962, arose from a dispute which was pending between certain Banks and their employees before the Central Government National Industrial Tribunal, Bombay. The application was made before that Tribunal, but was transferred by the Presiding Officer of that Tribunal to the Central Government Labour Court, Delhi for disposal. It is as the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court that the case has come up before me for disposal. Before proceeding to deal with the merits of the complaint it is necessary to narrate certain undisputed facts which have a bearing on the merits of the complaint. The complainant joined the services of the Bank as a clerk in 1951, was promoted as an Accountant in the month of December, 1959 and was posted at the Amritsar Branch of the Bank, where there was also a Branch Manager. He was initially appointed on probation according to the Bank, but was confirmed in October, 1960. It appears that during the complainant's tenure as Accountant unauthorised overdrafts in the account of Punjab Ceramic Supply Company were allowed from time to time by the Amritsar Branch of the Bank against an alleged security of fixed deposit which in fact did not exist. On the Head Office coming to know somehow of these fraudulent transactions, a senior officer was deputed from the Head Office for a probe and it was discovered as a result of this probe that, against a security shown to the extent of Rs. 2,85,414/- and a debit balance of Rs. 2,76,174, the securities in the actual possession of the Amritsar Branch of the Bank were only to the extent of Rs. 2,04,595. According to the Bank, therefore, there was a wilful misrepresentation of the securities to the extent of about Rs. 81,000/-. The amount of securities fell short of the debit balance by Rs. 71,600/-. It is the Bank's case that the complainant in collusion with the Manager thus perpetrated a fraud on the Bank. According to the complainant however, the functions and duties of the complainant as an accountant were only to supervise the making of entries in the Account Books of the Bank and in respect of payment of cheques, specifically the duty of the complainant was to verify that the account Books of the Bank show a credit balance justifying the payment of the amount of the cheque. Should the credit balance of a particular drawer of a cheque be found to warrant its payment, the complainant was required to counter-sign the cheque in token of his having verified such a credit balance. The complaint says that it was not the Accountant's function to sanction the over-drafts, loans or advances or the cash credit limits and that these functions were allegedly vested in the Manager while the Accountant had to obey the instructions of the Manager in this behalf. It is the complainant's case that it was not the duty or the function of the Accountant to himself make investigations about the correctness of the entries or to himself pursue the securities etc., which were kept under lock and key by the Manager who alone was responsible to verify them and to keep their custody. According to the complainant certain cheques were paid in respect of Punjab

Ceramic Supply Company's account from time to time after verification of the entries regarding securities justifying the over-draft payments. The payments were made on the basis of securities as entered in the Account Books and/or under instructions of the Manager. It is further the case of the complainant that in this particular case, the entries in the concerned ledger were made by the Manager himself in his own hand under his signatures and the complainant could not but accept them as genuine. By a letter dated 10th May, 1961 the General Manager of the Bank addressed a memorandum to the complainant calling upon him to show cause why he should not be removed from service and why legal action be not taken against him for having conspired to make over-draft payments to the Punjab Ceramic Supply Company which were not justified on the ground that the securities did not actually exist. It was alleged that the complainant had mis-appropriated and/or fraudulently applied Bank's money to the extent of Rs. 71,600/- by paying the same to the Punjab Ceramic Supply Company in cash credit account. The complainant was also suspended forthwith. The complainant submitted his explanation by a letter dated 12th June, 1961. Not satisfied with the explanation the management by a letter dated 22nd June, 1961 informed the complainant that it had been decided to conduct an enquiry in the matter and directed him to appear at the enquiry. An enquiry was accordingly conducted which according to the complainant was "perfunctory, used merely as a subterfuge, was not in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 521 of the Sastry Award and grossly in violation of the principles of natural justice." Various grounds have been pleaded in the complaint in support of the allegation that the enquiry was vitiated. On receipt of the findings of the Enquiry Officer, the General Manager issued a notice dated 22nd July, 1961, to the complainant to show cause against the nature of the proposed punishment of dismissal. To this notice the complainant replied. On receipt of the complainant's reply to the show cause notice a decision to dismiss him was communicated to him through a letter dated 19th August, 1961 and he was told that the management was taking steps "to obtain the requisite sanction of the Tribunal for his removal from service". in view of the pendency of the disputes between the Banks and their workmen before the National Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.

2. Initially an application dated 20th September, 1961 was made to the National Tribunal, Bombay for permission to dismiss the complainant but subsequently it was realised that such an application was not called for and it was withdrawn. An application for approval under Section 33(2)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was then made to the same Tribunal which is dated the 14th October, 1961 but was filed on the 20th October, 1961. It was stated in paragraph 13 of the application that wages for one month had been paid to the complainant *vide* pay order No. 2899/61 dated October, 1961. It was further stated that intimation of dismissal would be sent to the opposite party (complainant) after the application had been filed. In para. 14 it was stated that the opposite party (complainant) was an officer of the Bank not covered by the Bank award and the applicant (bank) as such would have been perfectly justified in taking any disciplinary action including dismissal warranted by the acts of the complainant but the application for approval was being made before the Tribunal "by way of abundant caution."

3. It appears that an intimation of dismissal was communicated to the complainant by an order which was served on the complainant on 2nd November, 1961. This is marked as Ext. M/2. The application for approval under Section 33(2)(b) came up for decision before my learned predecessor Shri P. D. Vyas who held that it could not be entertained and that it was not necessary to deal with the same on the merits. The grounds given by Shri Vyas for coming to this conclusion were that it was on the 2nd November, 1961 that Shri Khanna was informed of having been dismissed from service of the Bank with effect from the same date while the application for approval before him was dated the 14th October, 1961 and on the face of it, it contemplated approval of an action proposed to be taken and not of an action which has already been taken as required by the law. Reliance was placed on the decision of their Lordships of the Supreme Court in the case of *Strawboard Manufacturing Company Vs. Gobind* (1962 I LLJ 420), wherein it was held that the three things mentioned in the proviso to Section 33(2)(b) namely (i) dismissal or discharge; (ii) payment of wages; and (iii) making of an application for approval were required to be simultaneous and to be part of the same transaction, so that the employer when he takes action under Section 33(2) by dismissing or discharging an employee, should immediately pay him or offer to pay him wages for one month and also make an application to the tribunal for approval at the same time. It was on these grounds that the application was rejected as being not entertainable.

4. It will be seen from the above narrative that my learned predecessor had not rejected the application for approval on its merits but only on the ground that it was pre-mature. It has been stated without contradiction on behalf of the Bank management that they have gone up by a writ petition before the Hon'ble Punjab High Court against the decision of Shri P. D. Vyas, which is pending.

5. In reply to the complaint the management took a preliminary objection that the complainant was not a "workman" as defined under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, that there are no standing orders as contemplated under Section 33(2) of the Act applicable to the complainant and that assuming without admitting that the provisions of the Bank Award with regard to the disciplinary action constituted standing orders as contemplated under Section 33(2) of the Act, the provisions of the said award are not applicable to the complainant. It was further pleaded that in any case by way of abundant caution, the management had made an application under Section 33(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act for approval of the action of dismissal taken by it and also by way of abundant caution, one month's wages were paid (offered to the complainant) and an application was also filed before the order of dismissal was served on him. There had, thus, been according to the management full and substantial compliance with the provisions of Section 33(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, and no facts have been pleaded to establish any contravention of Section 33(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act. In the light of the pleadings of the parties the following issues were framed by me in the complaint:—

- "(1) Whether there has been a contravention of the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 on the part of the management in terminating the services of the complainant?
- (2) Whether the complainant was not a workman on the date of the termination of his services and the complaint, therefore, does not lie? What is the effect in this connection of the application under Section 33(2)(b) made by the management for approval of the action taken by the Bank?
- (3) In case the complaint is maintainable, whether the services of the complainant were wrongfully terminated and to what relief, if any, is he entitled?"

Issue No. 1

6. In *Sen Raleigh Industries of India, Ltd. Vs. Fifth Industrial Tribunal and others* (1962 I LLJ 187), it was observed by the Hon'ble High Court (at Calcutta) as follows:—

"A tribunal cannot say to an applicant under S. 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act that his petition is not maintainable or refrain from deciding it on the merits and at the same time entertain a complaint under S. 33A of the Act based on the allegation that the employer has failed to obtain permission under S. 33 and award relief on such a footing."

In connection with the order of my learned predecessor dismissing the application under Section 33(2)(b) as pre-mature, the learned representative of the Bank has drawn my attention to a decision of the Supreme Court in the case between *State Bank of Bikaner and Bajaj Chander Sen* (1963 II LLJ 657), holding that such an application is maintainable and observing that the employee is at an advantage if an application is moved earlier than the discharge and, therefore, there cannot be any question of any contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act. For deciding, whether there has been a contravention of the provisions of Section 33(2) by the Bank management it is necessary to determine, whether there has been a non-compliance by the management of the three pre-conditions, laid down in the sub-section namely (i) Communication of the order of dismissal or discharge; (ii) payment of wages; and (iii) making of an application for approval by the employer before which the proceeding is pending. It is quite true that all these steps have to be taken simultaneously and to be part of the same transaction but the making of a pre-mature application for approval or a pre-mature communication of proposed dismissal would not constitute a contravention of the provisions of Section 33(2) in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in 1963 II LLJ 657 (supra). Similarly the offer of one month's wages prior to the communication of the final order of dismissal would also not constitute a contravention of Section 33(2). The receipt of one month's wages through letter dated 12th October, 1961 has been admitted by the workman. There may or may not have been a technical error in the steps that the management took following the decision to dismiss the complainant but

these technical errors in my view do not constitute a contravention of the provisions of Section 33. In-as-much as there has been a substantial compliance with the provision of S. 33(2)(b).

7. Now coming to the grounds in support of the plea that the enquiry has been vitiated, it is obvious that these grounds come within the scope of the merits of the complaint. These grounds can, therefore, be gone into only if it is first established that there has been a contravention of the provisions of Section 33(2)(b) on the part of the management. Since the complainant has failed to establish any contravention I cannot go into the merits of the dispute by trying to find out what happened at the enquiry. My finding on issue No. 1 is, therefore, in the negative, that is to say there has been no contravention of the provisions of Section 33 of the Act on the part of the management.

Issue No. 2

8. In view of my finding on Issue No. 1, it is not necessary to record a finding on this issue but it is necessary to state that Shri Katyal, Staff Manager of the Bank at Daryaganj filed an affidavit, dated 11th May, 1965, wherein it was deposed that Shri P. L. Khanna was holding a General Power of Attorney on behalf of the Bank of which a copy has been filed as Ext. 'A' alongwith the application for approval. This power of attorney empowered Shri Khanna *inter alia* (i) to open accounts with other Banks and to operate on all existing and future accounts whatsoever; (ii) to draw, accept, endorse, discount, rediscount, retire and negotiate Bills, hundis, drafts, cheques, warrants, promissory Notes and other negotiable instruments; (iii) to buy, sell, hypothecate, pledge, mortgage, endorse, and transfer Government Securities, Municipal Port Trust and Improvement Trust Bonds and shares and debentures of Joint Stock Companies and other securities of like nature; (iv) to receive deposits, to sign receipts to borrow and lend money; and (v) to receive and hold in Safe Custody any kind of securities and other moveable property whatever. The power of attorney also empowers Shri Khanna in certain circumstances to compromise on behalf of the Bank. The existence of this power of attorney was not denied in the rejoinder. In para 5 of Shri Katyal's affidavit, it has been stated that by virtue of his status and designation and the nature of his duties, Shri Khanna was the next person to the Manager of the Amritsar Branch of the Bank and as such was entrusted with the funds and administration of the Amritsar Branch. It was also stated that he used to control the routine affairs of the Branch and work in place of the Manager in his absence. In this connection, it is to be noted that by an order, dated the 25th February, 1965, the parties were directed to file complete charts of the complainant's duties at the date of dismissal and it was agreed that the evidence of the parties will be given through affidavits. On the 23rd April, 1965, which was fixed for filing of affidavits the complainant asked for an adjournment and the next date for the filing of affidavits was fixed as 11th May, 1965. On that date once again the complainant made an application for adjournment which was refused but the management filed Shri Katyal's affidavit discussed above. A previous affidavit of the Enquiry Officer was already on the record. Since the complainant was neither present nor had filed any affidavit and had been seeking adjournments after adjournments on one ground or the other, he was not permitted to file any affidavit. On the 20th July, the complainant's advocate appeared and the 14th September was fixed for cross-examination of Shri Katyal but on the later date again no one appeared on behalf of the complainant. The evidence of the parties was then closed and the case was posted for hearing and arguments. It would, thus, be seen that the management's evidence regarding the duties, functions and status of Shri Khanna has remained uncontroverted due to the complainant's persistent defaults. I would, therefore, be justified in coming to the conclusion that the complainant was performing administrative or managerial functions at the Amritsar Branch as the Accountant and as the official next in status to the Manager and that he was not a workman.

Issue No. 3

(eleven pages)

9. This issue does not arise and the complaint is not maintainable. I make an award accordingly.

The 18th May, 1967.

(Sd.) ANAND NARAIN KAUL,

Central Government Labour Court, Delhi.

[No. F. 55(7)/67-LR III]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 22nd June, 1967

S.O. 2211.—Whereas the employers in relation to Bombay Port Trust, Bombay and their workmen represented by the Bombay Port Trust, Employees' Union, Bombay have jointly applied to the Central Government for reference of an

Industrial dispute that exists between them to a Tribunal in respect of the matters set forth in the said application and reproduced in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the said Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, Bombay represents a majority of the workmen;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the workmen of the Merewether Dry Dock and the Merewether Dry Dock Pumping Station are justified in claiming an additional allowance for handling the Merewether Dry Dock Calsson. If so, at what rate should such allowance be paid and from what date?

[No. 28/27/67/LR.III.]

S.O. 2212.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Allahabad Bank Limited, Calcutta and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta constituted under Section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of the Allahabad Bank Limited, Calcutta was justified in not considering Sarvashri Raghubir Singh, Mewaram Singh, Badri Bishal Tiwari and Bhagwan Singh for absorption as peons on a regular basis? If not, to what relief are they entitled?

[No. 51(14)/67-LR-III.]

S.O. 2213.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, Kanpur and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Mithan Lal shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Lucknow and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company, Limited, Kanpur, was justified in not paying to Shri Quatab-Ullah-Khan machine allowance and special allowance with effect from the 1st May, 1959 and graduation increment with effect from the 1st July, 1960? If not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 70(14)/66-LR.III.]

New Delhi, the 23rd June 1967

S.O. 2214.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the management of the Indian Cable Company Limited, Calcutta and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed and that the said dispute involves a question of national importance and that the dispute is also of such a nature that industrial establishments situated in more than one State are likely to be interested in, or affected by, such dispute;

And, whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the dispute should be adjudicated by a National Tribunal;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7B and sub-section (1A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes a National Industrial Tribunal at Calcutta of which Shri S. K. Sen shall be the Presiding Officer, and refers the said dispute to the said National Tribunal for adjudication.

SCHEDULE

What should be the quantum of bonus payable to the workmen of the Indian Cable Company Limited, Calcutta for the accounting year, 1965-66?

[No. 17/1/67-LR.III.]

S.O. 2215.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Marmagao Dock Labour Board, Marmagao and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the employers in relation to the Marmagao Dock Labour Board were justified in revising the wage structure of their workmen with effect from the 1st June, 1965 without giving notice under section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 28(41)67/LR.III.]

S.O. 2216.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs Jeena & Company, Bombay and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, Whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Messrs Jeena & Company, Bombay in dismissing Shri A. G. Petdar, Dock/Custom/Export Clerk from service with effect from the 4th February, 1967 was justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?

[No. 28(46)/67-LR III.]

New Delhi, the 26th June 1967

S.O. 2217.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Om Builders and Miners, Raising Contractors, Ispat Lime Stone Quarry, Babupur, Satna (hereinafter referred to as the said employers) and their workmen represented by the President, Rourkela Project Majdoor Union, Babupur (Satna) (hereinafter referred to as the Union);

And, whereas the said employers and the Union have by a written agreement, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), agreed to refer the said dispute to the arbitration of the person mentioned therein and a copy of the said arbitration agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement, which was received by it on the 7th June, 1967.

Agreement

(Under Section 10 A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)

BETWEEN

Name of Parties:

Representing Employers—Shri Yogender Singh, Manager; Om Builders & Miners, Raising Contractors, Ispat Lime Stone Quarry, Babupur, Satna, M.P.

Representing Workers—Shri Badri Singh, President, Rourkela Project Majdoor Union, Babupur (Satna), M.P.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following Industrial Disputes to the Arbitration of Shri G. S. Shamanna, Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur.

(i) *Specific Matters in Dispute:*

(a) Whether the Management of M/s. Om Builders & Miners, Raising Contractors, Ispat Lime Stone Quarry, Babupur, Satna are justified in dismissing the twenty-four workers, whose names are given in the Annexure from service with effect from 27th April 1967? If not, what relief these workmen are entitled to?

(b) In view of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Dolomite and Lime Stone Industries giving Second Interim relief to the workers employed in those industries, is there a case for an increase in the present piece rate wages of the workers employed in the establishment of M/s. Om Builders & Miners at the Ispat Lime Stone Quarry, Babupur, Satna? If so, what should be the Rate of such Wage?

(ii) *Details of parties to the dispute:*

M/s. Om Builders & Miners, Raising Contractors, Ispat Lime Stone Quarry, Babupur, Satna and their workmen represented by Rourkela Project Majdoor Union, Babupur Satna.

(iii) *Name of the Union representing the workmen:*

Rourkela Project Majdoor Union, Babupur, Satna, M.P.

(iv) Total number of workmen employed in the undertaking.....250

(v) Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute.....24 & 250 respectively.

(vi) The Arbitrator shall give his award within six weeks from the date of publication of this agreement by Government of India in the Official Gazette, otherwise the parties are free to select some other Arbitrator.

Signature of the parties

Representing Employers: Sd/- YOGENDER SINGH

Representing Workmen: Sd/- BADRI SINGH

Witnesses:

1. Sd/- Illegible

2. Sd/-Illegible

ANNEXURE

Name of the workers who have been dismissed from service with effect from 27th April 1967 by the Management of M/s. Builders and Miners, Satna and whose case has been referred to Arbitration:

1. Baldeo s/o Bhadder

2. Ram Sukh s/o Ramdass

3. Pancham s/o Ram Bharosa

4. Mahadeo s/o Ram Prasad
5. Daulat s/o Ram Bharosa
6. Bhagwandin s/o Ram Ujagar
7. Jagatdhari s/o Ramai
8. Hanuman Singh s/o Raghubar Singh
9. Babulal s/o Jagapat
10. Chhatradhari s/o Raghuvar
11. Jairam Singh s/o Raghuvar Singh
12. Ram Piyare s/o Mangal
13. Gayadin s/o Mund
14. Rameshwar s/o Chankai
15. Gunda s/o Mohan
16. Harsaran Prasad s/o Bhagwat
17. Sukhilal s/o Surujdin
18. Ramdin s/o Devideen
19. Surujdin s/o Kamta
20. Gangadin s/o Din Dayal
21. Ramphal s/o Ganga
22. Baisakhu s/o Bhura
23. Chintaman s/o Ramsudarsan
24. Ram Biswas s/o Bhagwatdin.

[No. 36/24/67/LRI.]

S.O. 2218.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between Messrs K. G. Khanna & Sons, Raising Contractors, Ispat Lime Stone Quarry Babupur, Satna (hereinafter referred to as the said Company) and their workmen represented by the Rourkela Project Mazdoor Union, Babupur (Satna) (hereinafter referred to as the Union);

And, whereas the said Company and the Union have by a written agreement, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) agreed to refer the said dispute to be arbitration of the person mentioned therein and a copy of the said arbitration agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement, which was received by it on the 8th June, 1967.

Agreement

(Under Section 10 A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947)

BETWEEN

Name of parties:

Representing Employees—Shri Khimtilal Khanna, Partner M/s K. G. Khanna & Sons, Raising Contractors, Ispat Lime Stone Quarry Babupur, Satna (M.P.)

Representing Workmen—Shri Badri Singh, President Rourkela Project Mazdoor Union, Babupur, Satna (M.P.)

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following Industrial Disputes to the arbitration of Shri G. S. Shamanna, Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Jabalpur.

(i) *Specific matters in dispute.*

- (a) Whether the management of M/s K. G. Khanna & Sons, Raising Contractors Ispat Lime Stone Quarry, Babupur, Satna are justified in dismissing the twenty-five workers whose names are given in the Annexure from service with effect from 3rd May 1967. If not, what relief the workers entitled to?

- (b) In view of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Dolomite and Lime Stone Industries giving second interim relief to the workers employed in those industries whether there is a case for an increase in the present piece rate wages to the workers employed in the Establishment of M/s K. G. Khanna & Sons at the Ispat Lime Stone Quarry, Babupur, Satna? If so, what should be the rate of such wages?

(ii) Details of the parties to the Dispute.

M/s K. G. Khanna and Sons raising Contractors, Ispat Lime Stone Quarry Babupur, Satna and their workmen, represented by Rourkela Project, Majdoor Union Babupur, Satna.

(iii) Name of the Union representing the Workmen.

Hourkela Project Majdoor Union, Babupur, Satna (M.P.)

(iv) Total number of workmen employed in the Undertaking: 400

(v) Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute: 25 & 400 respectively.

(vi) The arbitrator shall give his award within six weeks from the date of publication of the Agreement by the Government of India in the Official Gazette, otherwise the parties are free to select some other Arbitrator.

Signature of Parties.

Representing Employers: Sd/- KHIMTILAL KHANNA.

Representing Workmen: Sd/- BADRI SINGH.

Witnesses:

(1) Sd/- illegible.

(2) Sd/- ..

ANNEXURE

Name of the workers who have been dismissed from Service with effect from 3rd May 1967 by the Management of M/s K. G. Khanna & Sons, Raising Contractors, Ispat Lime Stone, Babupur (Satna), and whose case has been referred to Arbitration:

1. Hiralal s/o Ramjiawan
2. Diwan s/o Gajadhar
3. Sarju s/o Saman
4. Ramkripal s/o Bhagwat
5. Ansari s/o Bachchoo
6. Ramadhar Singh s/o Deonath Singh
7. Chhota s/o Bihari
8. Ramjiawan s/o Kandhai
9. Arjun s/o Chotka
10. Lallu s/o Ramadhin
11. Siamlal s/o Bharosa
12. Dashrath s/o Milapi
13. Ramgarib s/o Rameshwar
14. Ganga s/o Dukhal
15. Ram Kishore s/o Baijnath
16. Bhimsen s/o Chhange
17. Santu s/o Kumbhai
18. Ram Swarup s/o Shivnandan
19. Ram Garib s/o Dulare
20. Maika s/o Bhagirathi
21. Parage s/o Parsad
22. Badri Prasad s/o Krishna Prasad
23. Pancham s/o Bhola
24. Bansdhari s/o Sukhdeo
25. Bikram s/o Baisakhu.

S.O. 2219.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the National Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the demands of the workmen of the National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta for payment of House Rent Allowance and for improving the existing service conditions relating to gratuity, age of retirement and sick leave are justified? If so, to what relief are they entitled?

[No. 70(9)/67-LR.III.]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 21st June 1967

S.O. 2220.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that minimum rates of wages should be fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), in respect of employment in manganese mines,

Now, therefore, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the said Act hereby gives notice of its intention to add to Part I of the Schedule to the said Act employment in manganese mines.

[No. LWI-I-2(1)/65.]

O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 21st June 1967

S.O. 2221.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 5A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri H. Sambamurti, Chairman, Vishakhapatnam Port Trust as a Member of the Vizagapatnam Dock Labour Board *vice* Shri C. R. Reddy, and nominates the said Shri H. Sambamurti as the Chairman of the said Board and makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S. O. 754 dated the 22nd February, 1965, namely:—

In the said notification,—

- (i) under the Heading "*Members representing the Central Government*", against item (1), for the entry "*Shri C. R. Reddy, Chairman, Vishakhapatnam Port Trust*", the entry "*Shri H. Sambamurti, Chairman, Vishakhapatnam Port Trust*" shall be substituted;
- (ii) in paragraph 2, for the words and letters "*Shri C. R. Reddy, Chairman, Vishakhapatnam Port Trust*" the words "*Shri H. Sambamurti, Chairman, Vishakhapatnam Port Trust*" shall be substituted.

[No. 526/42/65-Fac.II.]

K. D. HAJELA, Under Secy.

(Department of Rehabilitation)

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

New Delhi, the 25th May 1967

S. O. 2222.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule hereto annexed in the State of Madhya Pradesh for public purposes being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of Displaced Persons including payment of compensation to such persons,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire and hereby acquire the Evacuee Properties specified in the Schedule here annexed.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Particulars of the Property	Name of the town and locality in which the property is situated	Name of the evacuee with parentage
1	2	3	4
1	Rural House No. NIL	Village Teli Bandha, Tehsil and District Raipur (M.P.).	Shri Syed Nassan Ali and Mahar Ali, Umar Ali sons of not known.
2	Rural House No. NIL	Village Lalpur, Tehsil and District Raipur (M.P.).	Smt. Nalimunissa and Narunissa daughters of Gonhar Ali.
3	Rural House No. NIL	Village Teli Bandha, Tehsil and District Raipur (M.P.).	Shri Mohar Ali son of not known.
4	Rural House No. NIL	Village Teli Bandha, Tehsil and District Raipur (M.P.).	Shri Abdul Habib son of not known.
5	Rural House No. NIL	Village Sirali, Tehsil Harda, District Hoshangabad (M.P.).	Shri Ahmed Hussain son of Shri Gulab.
6	House No. 100	Village Khrikiya, Tehsil Harda, District Hoshangabad (M.P.).	Shri Ahmed Hussain son of Pira datta.
7	House No. 98	Village Khrikiya, Tehsil Harda, District Hoshangabad, (M.P.).	Shri Ahmed Hussain son of Pira datta.

[No. F. 4 (4)/L & R-67.]

New Delhi, the 17th June 1967

S.O. 2223.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. B. L. Mathur Regional Settlement Commissioner, as Custodian for the Union Territory of Delhi for the purpose of duties imposed on Custodian by or under the said Act with effect from the forenoon of 5th June, 1967.

[No. 5(4)/AGZ/67.]

S.O. 2224.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. B. L. Mathur, as Settlement Commissioner for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such officers by or under the said Act with effect from the forenoon of the 5th June, 1967.

[No. 5(4)/AGZ/67.]

New Delhi, the 22nd June 1967

S.O. 2225.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section I of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints for the States of U.P. and Bihar, Shri J. C. Gulati, Assistant Settlement Commissioner, as Custodian of Evacuee Property for the purpose of discharging the duties assigned to such Custodian by or under the said Act with effect from 1st June, 1967.

[No. 5(5)/AGZ/66.]

S.O. 2226.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (i) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints all Collectors in the State of Madhya Pradesh, so long as they hold those posts, to be Settlement Commissioners for the purpose of performing, in addition to their own duties as Collectors within their jurisdiction, the functions assigned to a Settlement Commissioner by or under the said Act.

This supersedes the notification issued *vide* Department of Rehabilitation's No. 16(3)/L&R/65 dated the 15th April, 1966.

[No. 16(3)/L&R/65]

S.O. 2227.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints all Tehsildars in the State of Madhya Pradesh so long as they hold those posts, to be Managing Officers for the purpose of performing in addition to their own duties as Tehsildars within their jurisdiction, the functions assigned to a Managing Officer by or under the said Act.

This supersedes the notification issued *vide* Department of Rehabilitation No. 16(3)/L&R/65 dated the 15th April, 1966.

[No. 16(3) L&R/65.]

A. G. VASWANI,
Settlement Commissioner & *Ex-Officio* Under Secy.